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REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

FOR THE YEAR

1880.

—O—

EXTRACTS

CONTAINING REPORT OF JOSEPH JONES, M. D., PRESIDENT,
TOGETHER WITH OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE, WITH
NATIONAL AND LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH,

—AND—

QUARANTINE AND SANITARY RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE
OF LOUISIANA.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

AUG 5 1935

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NEW ORLEANS:

J. S. RIVERS, STATIONER AND PRINTER, 74 CAMP STREET.

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NEW ORLEANS:

J. S. RIVERS, STATIONER AND PRINTER, 74 CAMP STREET.

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

JOS. C. BEARD, M. D.

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PREFACE.

The hostile course of the National Board of Health and the presentation by its President of its complaints against the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, to the President and Representatives of the United States, demand a full statement of the causes of difference between said Boards of Health.

In accordance with the formal resolution of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, the following record of the official acts of the Quarantine and Sanitary authorities of Louisiana, is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Chief Executive and General Assembly of Louisiana, and of the President and Representatives of the United States.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

President Board of Health.

Office Board of Health, State-House, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 6, 1880.

5A935. 1880, 1922-23, 1924-25. Cont. E. G.

BOARD OF HEALTH,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
STATE HOUSE.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 14, 1880

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Health, State of Louisiana, I have the honor to place in your hands the report of said Board for the year 1880, to which your attention is earnestly directed. Please acknowledge receipt of same.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

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REPORT OF
JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
PRESIDENT OF THE
—& BOARD OF HEALTH —&
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.
FOR THE YEAR 1880.

INTRODUCTION.

To His Excellency, Louis A. Wiltz, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR:—The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, have the honor to submit, through your Excellency, to the General Assembly of Louisiana, the annual report for the year eighteen hundred and eighty.

Louisiana has been free from epidemics of contagious and infectious diseases during the year 1880.

The remarkable exemption of New Orleans from contagious and infectious diseases, as well as its undoubted healthfulness during the past year, are clearly demonstrated by the following comparative tables of the mortality from the various forms of fever, diarrhoeal diseases, congestion of the brain, convulsions, phthisis pulmonalis, and from all causes, in the individual months during the past twelve years—1869 to 1880.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE MORTALITY IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS DURING THE MONTH OF

JANUARY

DURING THE YEARS 1869 TO 1880 INCLUSIVE, SHOWING DEATHS BY SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES, TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER 1000 INHABITANTS PER ANNUM.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial Fever.....	13	15	7	15	17	11	10	15	22	10	6	10	150
Typhoid Fever.....	6	4	7	3	9	3	2	3	4	2	2	6	51
Scarlet Fever.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	19	1	.....	.....	1	26
Measles.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Small Pox.....	3	69	.....	.....	64	87	32	8	126	13	.....	.....	402
Diphtheria.....	2	3	.....	4	7	8	1	4	7	3	7	5	51
Diarrhoeal Diseases..	21	22	26	24	20	24	48	18	23	16	23	29	294
Cong. of the Brain..	11	7	6	14	17	12	8	8	7	2	15	6	113
Convulsions.....	16	28	21	23	15	26	14	17	15	7	15	220	220
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	42	56	55	56	20	81	80	76	74	65	76	67	818
Total number deaths	328	471	443	447	642	583	572	434	571	403	574	446	5914
Death-rate per 1000..	20.83	29.59	27.83	28.08	40.33	33.31	32.68	24.80	32.62	23.02	32.80	24.77	29.24

FEBRUARY.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial Fever.....	8	9	11	20	14	12	8	14	20	7	3	13	139
Typhoid Fever.....	4	5	5	5	9	1	5	6	8	2	1	4	55
Scarlet Fever.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	29	.....	.....	.....	1	39
Measles.....	2	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13
Small Pox.....	1	56	2	2	83	82	44	25	191	20	.....	.....	506
Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	4	6	5	2	4	4	4	37
Diarrhoeal Diseases..	8	10	16	35	27	18	16	14	9	15	13	15	196
Congestion of Brain..	9	7	8	22	7	14	3	11	7	6	4	7	105
Convulsions.....	13	19	16	21	18	23	16	6	12	11	10	6	171
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	43	52	54	81	58	64	84	60	81	55	73	69	774
Total number deaths	292	429	347	630	556	481	454	460	529	511	360	438	5546
Death-rate per 1000..	18.34	26.95	21.80	39.58	34.93	27.42	25.94	26.28	33.65	29.20	20.57	24.33	27.38
Population.....	191000					210000					216000		Av. pop. 202500

Louisiana Board of Health.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE MORTALITY IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS DURING THE MONTH OF

MARCH.

OF THE YEARS 1869 TO 1880 INCLUSIVE, SHOWING DEATHS BY SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES, TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER 1000 INHABITANTS PER ANNUM.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....													
Malarial Fever.....	13	20	15	20	20	12	14	13	12	16	11	18	184
Typhoid Fever.....	2	14	8	5	3	2	4	5	5	1	1	4	54
Scarlet Fever.....							2	27	3	1		6	39
Measles.....	22	2		2	6			9	7			4	52
Small Pox.....	1	121		5	79	88	94	22	260	52			722
Diphtheria.....	1			3		6	10	2	4	4	3	5	38
Diarrhoeal Diseases..	21	11	31	14	34	14	11	21	21	15	17	17	227
Congestion of Brain..	6	7	8	15	15	13	6	15	5	12	12	7	121
Convulsions.....	24	16	16	8	16	13	15	14	16	15	4	11	168
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	48	81	84	58	66	52	67	94	86	77	77	85	432
Total number deaths	408	600	491	430	603	452	461	553	788	437	376	402	6007
Death rate per 1000..	25.63	37.69	30.84	27.01	37.88	23.92	26.34	31.94	45.02	24.97	21.48	22.34	29.66

APRIL.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....													
Malarial Fever.....	16	20	15	14	17	16	19	19	23	23	8	14	204
Typhoid Fever.....	5	2	9	3	3	1	5	2	6	2	3	4	45
Scarlet Fever.....	2	7		1	1		2	18	4			3	38
Measles.....	45	2	2	10	6			38	2	1		20	118
Small Pox.....	2	122		5	67	94	62	25	157	31			565
Diphtheria.....	4	1	1	2	2	9	4	2	3	10	4	2	44
Diarrhoeal Diseases..	35	19	64	24	108	24	18	17	32	32	28	20	421
Congestion of Brain..	10	7	5	13	10	15	12	11	8	10	4	7	122
Convulsions.....	52	17	19	14	15	16	12	21	14	14	16	16	226
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	72	74	56	49	68	79	65	58	57	66	74	68	786
Total number deaths	559	545	440	418	600	609	522	447	555	475	369	461	6000
Death rate per 1000..	35.12	34.24	27.64	26.26	37.69	34.80	29.82	25.54	31.71	27.14	21.08	25.61	29.82

MAY.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....													
Malarial Fever.....	22	31	11	31	30	24	15	20	18	16	13	26	257
Typhoid Fever.....	7	7	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	7	3	3	56
Scarlet Fever.....	2	5	2	3		1	2	13			1	5	34
Measles.....	74	5	1	22	21			72				39	234
Small Pox.....		78		4	71	79	26	11	105	12		1	387
Diphtheria.....	1	4		6	2	6	6	4	3	3	2	4	41
Diarrhoeal Diseases..	48	61	38	68	238	66	38	47	54	55	42	45	800
Con. of Brain.....	19	9	5	22	21	12	14	14	12	6	10	12	156
Convulsions.....	25	22	16	35	30	19	13	21	9	16	13	26	245
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	59	53	59	79	73	67	52	70	71	68	71	69	791
Total number deaths.	602	621	411	713	930	548	403	601	738	535	509	581	7192
Death rate per 1000..	37.82	39.01	25.82	44.79	57.90	31.31	23.02	34.34	42.17	30.57	29.08	32.27	35.51
Population.....	191,000					210,000					216,000		Av. pop. 202,500

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE MORTALITY IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS DURING THE MONTH OF

JUNE.

OF THE YEARS 1869 TO 1880 INCLUSIVE, SHOWING DEATHS BY SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES, TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER 1000 INHABITANTS PER ANNUM.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Malarial Fever.....	19	50	35	18	25	24	26	23	47	26	16	32	341
Typhoid Fever.....	4	7	7	4	2	13	5	3	7	3	3	5	63
Scarlet Fever....	2	8	....	....	....	....	8	6	1	....	....	6	31
Measles.....	51	9	....	17	13	....	....	63	1	....	....	23	177
Small Pox.....	3	59	....	1	35	73	30	10	137	18	....	....	366
Diphtheria.....	2	2	....	....	1	10	....	5	5	6	5	9	45
Diarrhœal Diseases..	55	81	67	41	56	33	81	62	101	52	53	56	738
Con. of Brain.....	9	4	20	12	19	10	15	6	22	9	9	15	150
Convulsions.....	34	28	26	39	27	18	24	27	19	16	17	14	289
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	62	64	74	66	58	58	59	64	92	108	37	70	812
Total number deaths.	525	673	535	572	562	517	551	605	633	427	402	573	6985
Death rate per 1000 ..	32.98	42.28	33.61	35.90	35.30	29.54	31.48	35.14	36.31	24.40	22.97	31.83	34.48

JULY.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	26	3	1	34
Malarial Fever.....	47	43	40	34	62	67	39	55	41	47	33	26	534
Typhoid Fever.....	6	5	7	7	4	17	5	9	9	3	6	7	85
Scarlet Fever.....	2	5	2	1	1	....	20	5	....	....	....	11	47
Measles.....	20	3	6	10	16	....	....	20	1	....	....	9	85
Small Pox.....	....	14	....	....	11	41	24	17	56	5	....	....	168
Diphtheria.....	6	....	1	3	3	13	7	4	1	5	2	6	51
Diarrhœal Diseases..	54	42	46	30	71	52	62	54	49	39	57	32	588
Con. of Brain.....	15	8	17	17	20	22	16	19	9	11	8	11	173
Convulsions.....	33	20	26	12	45	21	31	19	17	18	10	14	266
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	67	66	58	66	83	68	77	82	70	69	98	67	866
Total number deaths.	551	497	488	483	773	700	622	635	504	492	422	422	6549
Death rate per 1000..	34.61	31.22	30.65	30.34	48.56	40.00	35.54	36.28	28.80	28.11	23.63	23.44	32.53

AUGUST.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....	....	3	2	1	19	....	5	1	....	1025	4	....	1060
Malarial Fever.....	60	46	64	46	55	125	63	38	61	177	30	30	795
Typhoid Fever.....	9	8	8	6	7	18	8	5	5	10	1	4	89
Scarlet Fever.....	....	2	....	....	1	1	21	3	....	....	....	4	32
Measles.....	1	....	1	3	3	....	....	10	....	1	....	1	20
Small Pox.....	1	4	....	....	2	10	14	6	22	....	....	....	59
Diphtheria.....	2	1	1	....	4	6	11	3	2	4	9	7	50
Diarrhœal Diseases..	36	37	39	39	30	42	26	27	37	57	21	26	417
Con. of Brain.....	7	14	21	26	14	76	3	24	....	33	7	9	234
Convulsions.....	16	11	22	29	19	27	5	9	43	16	21	247	247
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	59	48	63	76	64	69	62	63	57	88	47	54	750
Total number deaths.	421	480	551	569	498	708	447	403	516	1784	422	407	7506
Death rate per 1000...	26.45	30.15	34.61	35.74	31.28	40.45	25.54	23.02	29.47	101.94	24.11	23.61	37.06
Population.....	191,000				210,000				216,000				Av. pop. 202,500

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE MORTALITY IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS DURING THE MONTH OF

SEPTEMBER

OF THE YEARS 1869 TO 1880, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING DEATHS BY SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES, TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER 1000 INHABITANTS PER ANNUM.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....		231	9	5	108	2	24	20	....	1,780	7	....	2,186
Malarial Fever.....	61	90	65	38	91	50	100	83	79	229	19	79	984
Typhoid Fever.....	1	12	3	10	6	9	7	7	3	10	5	3	76
Scarlet Fever.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	28	1	1	....	....	1	33
Measles.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	3	1	....	....	9
Small-Pox.....	1	3	....	....	7	6	4	4	16	....	....	....	41
Diphtheria.....	....	1	1	5	6	6	8	1	2	5	4	3	42
Diarrhoeal Diseases..	35	41	27	29	30	36	38	37	32	29	21	23	378
Congestion of Brain..	7	13	12	12	15	14	13	30	12	29	4	19	180
Convulsions.....	25	22	9	21	23	10	25	11	12	49	8	16	231
Phthisis Pulmonalis .	51	71	63	57	67	51	87	88	83	89	54	65	826
Total number deaths	422	858	451	425	624	440	675	596	439	2,558	324	450	8,262
Death rate per 1000..	26.51	53.91	28.33	26.70	39.20	25.14	33.57	34.05	25.08	146.17	18.51	25.00	40.80

OCTOBER.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....	2	242	22	24	79	6	20	15	....	1,065	5	1	1,481
Malarial Fever.....	35	48	45	32	79	79	55	56	40	163	32	39	703
Typhoid Fever.....	10	6	7	6	3	16	1	2	7	....	2	7	24
Scarlet Fever.....	....	2	....	....	1	....	19	....	....	....	....	2	11
Measles.....	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	38
Small-Pox.....	5	....	....	1	8	2	4	5	13	....	....	....	56
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	5	7	7	7	....	1	2	10	13	348
Diarrhoeal Diseases..	30	28	27	26	34	46	20	35	27	24	26	25	148
Congestion of Brain..	5	4	8	18	23	17	8	10	6	27	10	12	231
Convulsions.....	30	16	23	16	30	16	20	11	10	29	15	15	837
Phthisis Pulmonalis .	60	55	66	79	89	81	58	66	63	59	101	60	7,609
Total number deaths	474	681	441	532	713	636	473	439	417	1,845	492	466	7,609
Death rate per 1000 ..	29.78	42.78	27.70	33.42	44.79	36.34	27.03	25.08	23.83	105.42	28.11	25.88	37.57

NOVEMBER.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....	....	106	19	7	17	2	9	4	1	147	....	....	....
Malarial Fever.....	27	46	26	11	25	36	18	41	29	55	20	....	....
Typhoid Fever.....	3	4	4	4	5	7	7	6	5	4	3	....	....
Scarlet Fever.....	1	1	....	....	1	....	20	1	....	....	....	....	....
Measles.....	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	9	....	....	....	....	....
Small-Pox.....	32	1	....	....	26	10	1	30	7	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria.....	....	4	5	5	8	14	3	6	1	7	7	....	....
Diarrhoeal Diseases..	44	45	45	31	45	38	20	29	44	27	22	....	....
Congestion of Brain..	2	12	16	6	16	6	9	20	9	6	8	....	....
Convulsions.....	20	21	22	15	16	28	19	12	11	22	9	....	....
Phthisis Pulmonalis .	60	53	88	68	57	66	52	92	83	89	54	....	....
Total number deaths	452	465	568	430	500	527	443	587	543	492	400	....	....
Death rate per 1000 ..	28.39	29.22	35.68	27.01	31.41	30.20	25.31	33.54	31.03	28.11	23.28	....	....
Population.....	191,000					210,000					216,000		A v. pop. 202,500

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE MORTALITY IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS DURING
THE MONTH OF

DECEMBER

OF THE YEARS 1869 TO 1880, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING DEATHS BY SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES, TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER 1000 INHABITANTS PER ANNUM.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total deaths for 12 years.
Yellow Fever.....	....	5	2	2	....	1	3	1	....	3	....	....	....
Malarial Fever.....	21	17	14	12	11	32	16	24	17	8	12	....	....
Typhoid Fever.....	6	6	2	9	2	4	4	5	5	....	3	....	....
Scarlet Fever.....	2	4	....	....	....	1	21	2	....	....	....	....	....
Measles.....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Small-Pox.....	88	1	....	11	52	15	7	69	69	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria.....	....	2	1	1	5	13	6	6	2	6	....	....	....
Diarrheal Diseases..	35	35	26	29	31	36	21	25	20	24	22	....	....
Congestion of Brain..	9	7	15	9	15	3	10	16	9	4	4	....	....
Convulsions.....	21	26	8	15	10	24	27	8	9	15	12	....	....
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	60	84	60	59	72	74	56	69	71	47	61	....	....
Total number deaths	563	572	429	473	504	597	494	560	415	359	459	....	....
Death rate per 1000 ..	35.37	35.93	26.95	29.71	31.66	34.11	28.23	32.00	23.71	20.51	26.23	....	....
Population.....	191,000					210,000					210,000		Av. Pop. 202,500

It is worthy of note, that in this great city, with its 216,000 inhabitants, extending twelve miles along the banks of the Mississippi River, during the year 1880, only two deaths were reported by the physicians of New Orleans, as due to yellow fever; and one of these was an imported case from the bark *Excelsior*.

During the entire year 1880 less than one dozen cases of fever were reported by the entire medical profession of New Orleans, in which a consultation was requested with the President of the Board; and in each and every case submitted to the Board of Health the malarious nature of the fever was recognized. Under the proper division of this report, a comprehensive statement of these cases will be given.

The annual death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants was far less for the ten individual months of 1880, recorded in the preceding tables, than for the similar months during the twelve years—1869–1880, inclusive—as will be manifest from the following comparison:

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 INHABITANTS.

	1880.	Average 12 years. 1869–1880.
January.....	24.77	29.24
February.....	24.33	27.38
March.....	22.34	29.66
April.....	25.61	29.82
May.....	32.27	35.51
June.....	31.83	34.48
July.....	23.44	32.53
August.....	22.61	37.06
September.....	25.00	40.80
October.....	25.88	37.57

The National Board of Health and its agents and employees have asserted through the columns of the daily press, through the pages of the Bulletin of this National Board of Health, and of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal edited by one of this organization, that yellow fever was pro-

pagated by the bark *Excelsior* and that an indefinite number of cases occurred in and around New Orleans.

If the statements of the members, agents and employees of the National Board of Health be true, the mortuary records of the city of New Orleans should manifest the havoc created by this disease, the Board of Health and the entire medical profession of Louisiana, to the contrary notwithstanding.

A critical examination of the mortuary records of New Orleans shows: that the annual mortality per 1000 inhabitants was greater in the month of June, 1880, than in the corresponding month in 1874, 1875, 1878 and 1879, 32 deaths were caused by the various forms of malarial fever, 5 by typhoid, 6 by scarlet fever, 23 by measles; in July the death rate fell to 23.44, against 31.83 in the preceeding month, and was lower than in any similar month during the preceeding twelve years, 1869-1880; the death rate was even lower in August, being only 22.61, and lower than in the same month during the period embraced from 1869 to 1880; in September the death-rate was only 25.00, and was less than that of any similar month, with exception of September, 1879; and in October, when a death from Yellow Fever was reported, the death-rate was only 25.88, and was lower than the similar month, with the exception of 1876 and 1877, in both of which years the mortality in October was slightly less.

During the year 1880, the monthly rate of mortality in New Orleans compared favorably with those of all large cities in America and Europe, and an illustration of an important fact was offered, that in the absence of epidemic diseases, the death-rate of New Orleans may be actually lower in the hot months than in the colder months of the year.

Had Yellow Fever been present in New Orleans during the past summer and autumn, instead of a progressive decline of mortality in the months of September and October, there would on the other hand have been a progressive increase, especially during the month of September, as will be clearly seen from the following statistics, illustrating the date of appearance and mortality from Yellow Fever during a period of 32 years:

**YELLOW FEVER FROM 1847 TO 1878—NEW ORLEANS.
MONTHLY DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER DURING A PERIOD OF THIRTY-TWO YEARS.**

Year.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths by Yellow Fever.	Date of First Case.
1847.....			74	965	1,100	198	33	-----	2,359	July 6.
1848.....	4		33	200	467	226	20	-----	759	June 21.
1849.....			1	17	214	416	112	-----	769	July 28.
1850.....	1		4	62	33	4	-----	-----	107	1 death January, 2 March, 1 May.
1851.....				8	6	2	1	-----	17	
1852.....			2	8	91	198	105	11	415	July.
1853.....	2	31	1,521	5,133	982	147	28	4	7,849	May 22.
1854.....		2	29	532	1,234	490	131	7	2,425	First death June 12.
1855.....		5	382	1,286	874	97	19	7	2,670	June 19.
1856.....				14	40	16	4	7	74	June 28.
10 years.....	3	42	2,046	8,225	5,041	1,796	453	38	17,444	
1857.....		1	1	1	8	98	82	8	200	1 death reported in January.
1858.....	2	132	1,140	2,204	1,137	224	5	5	4,845	1 death reported January 10.
1859.....					1	59	28	3	91	June.
1860.....			3	7	5				15	
1861.....										
1862.....			1		1				2	
1863.....					2					
1864.....						4	1	1	6	About 100 cases in U. S. S. River Fleet.
1865.....				1					1	About 200 cases and 57 deaths, U. S. Gun-boats and River Fleet.
1866.....				5	56	89	81	4	185	1 death August 10.
10 years.....	3	137	1,154	2,277	1,387	339	21		5,347	
1867.....	3	11	255	1,637	1,072	103	26		3,107	1 case died June 10.
1868.....					5				5	October 5, died in Charity Hospital.
1869.....		1			2				3	July 17.
1870.....	1		3	231	242	106	5		588	May 26.
1871.....			2	9	22	19	2		54	July 30.
1872.....			1	5	24	7	2		39	August 28.
1873.....		3	19	108	79	17			226	July 9.
1874.....				2	6	2	1		11	August 19.
1875.....			5	24	20	9	3		61	August 8.
1876.....			1	19	17	4	1		42	August 11.
10 years.....	4	15	288	2,037	1,484	267	39		4,136	
1877.....						1			1	November.
1878.....	2		50	974	1,893	1,044	90	3	4,056	May 22.
2 years.....	2		50	974	1,893	1,044	91	3	4,057	
32 years.....	5	49	2,248	10,641	11,158	5,711	1,150	101	30,984	

From the preceding table it is evident that as a general rule the great epidemics, as those of 1847, 1848, 1849, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1858, 1867 and 1878, commenced early in the hot months—May, June and July—and attained their maximum intensity in August and September. Thus, during the entire period of thirty-two years the deaths from Yellow Fever in New Orleans were as follows: January, 6; February, 0; March, 2; April, 0; May, 5; June, 49; July, 2248; August, 10,641; September, 11,158; October, 5711; November, 1150; December, 101. The curve of Yellow Fever, therefore, corresponds to a certain extent with the curve of temperature. Thus, from the records of thirty-eight years, which have been consolidated and calculated from the most reliable data, the mean temperature of New Orleans is as follows: January, 56.28; February, 58.03; March, 64.27; April, 69.41; May, 75.00; June, 81.35; July, 83.21; August, 83.14; September, 79.64; October, 70.27; November, 62.30; December, 56.43. Spring, 69.56; summer, 82.53; autumn, 70.75; winter, 56.91. Year, 69.51 F.

The exemption of New Orleans from epidemics of contagious and infectious diseases, and especially from *Yellow Fever*, during 1880, was due to several causes, amongst which may be mentioned as of importance.

1. CLIMATIC CAUSES.

Under this head are included the low temperature and abundant rains of the past summer.

2. RIGID AND EFFECTIVE QUARANTINE MEASURES.

That the system of fumigation by means of sulphurous acid gas, was effective in destroying the cause of Yellow Fever in the holds and cargoes of ships, appeared to find confirmation in the histories of the ships from Rio, and especially in that of the only one brought prominently before the public. So thorough and effective was the disinfection of the cargo of the ship *Excelsior*, that although discharged in the heart of this great city, not a case of disease has been traced to this source.

The prompt action of the Board of Health in removing the bark *Excelsior* back to Quarantine, certainly freed the city of New Orleans from the infected crew, and in the opinion of a portion at least of the medical profession, preserved the citizens from an epidemic.

3. THE RIGID EXECUTION OF THE SANITARY LAWS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Under the direction and by the orders of the Board of Health a system of inspection by the sanitary inspectors and police has been carried on, and thousands of foul privies have been disinfected, and their contents poured into the Mississippi river.

Nearly one hundred thousand pounds of copperas have been gratuitously distributed by the officers of the Board of Health, and this powerful disinfectant and deodorizer has removed vast volumes of the most noxious of all gases, namely, sulphuretted hydrogen, from the atmosphere of this city.

The garbage, as well as the fecal matters of the city, have been systematically and daily removed, and large sections of the city have been benefited by the labors of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association in flushing the gutters.

The preceding statistics and facts expose fully the nature of the attempt on the part of the members and employees of the National Board of Health, and more especially of the resident member of the National Board of Health, to create the impression upon the minds of the civil and health authorities of surrounding States, who have not daily access to the mortuary records of New Orleans, and who are not brought in contact with the learned and honorable practitioners of medicine of this great city, that an indefinite number of cases of Yellow Fever have occurred within the confines of New Orleans during the year 1880, and that said cases were concealed by the profession and Board of Health, and more especially by the president.

It is worthy of note that although the resident member of the National Board of Health has resorted to the daily press and to his Medical Journal, (New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal) and to the pages of the Bulletin of the National Board of Health, for the deliverance of his attacks upon the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, at the same time *no member or employe of the National Board of Health has officially reported a case of Yellow Fever within the confines of the city of New Orleans, in accordance with the laws of the State of Louisiana, during the year 1880.*

If Yellow Fever was present in New Orleans, and if the President and Board of Health concealed its existence, and if the entire medical profession

of New Orleans, were banded together to delude the surrounding States; how did it happen that the resident member of the National Board of Health and his employees, did not officially report cases, according to the laws of the city and State, which impose a severe fine upon any physician who fails to report a case of Yellow Fever within twenty-four hours of its occurrence?

The falsity of the charge that the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, had misrepresented the sanitary condition of New Orleans during the year 1880, and that cases of Yellow Fever had been concealed, is shown by the statements of the most eminent practitioners of medicine of New Orleans and by the fact that the weekly mortality classified absolutely according to the death certificates of the physicians of New Orleans, were regularly sent to the National Board of Health and to all surrounding Boards of Health. The Board of Health at its regular weekly meetings, has published a larger number of carefully prepared statistics, and has given fuller reports of all diseases, than any other board of health in the United States. Every meeting of the Board of Health has been open to the representatives of the press, not only of New Orleans, but of New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Galveston.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, by its candid statements, by the weekly publication and dissemination of the mortuary reports, and by the frank and open manner in which it has thrown open everything relating to the sanitary affairs of the city and state to the honorable representatives of sister states, has preserved the city and state from panic and senseless quarantine.

The National Board of Health, after pursuing a hostile course towards the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, has seen fit to bring its complaints before the public through the daily press and through its Bulletin, and before the President, and Congress of the United States. In view of these facts its course will be unfolded under the divisions of this report, in which it may be necessary to illustrate the official acts and sanitary labors of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, held in the State House on the 28th of October, 1880, the following resolution offered by Mr. I. N. Marks, was unanimously adopted:

“Resolved that the President of the Board of Health, be requested at the earliest practicable moment, to embody and publish in the annual report of the Board of Health, all matters of importance relating to the quarantine and sanitary legislation of the state authorities, of Louisiana with the official correspondence of the Board of Health, with State and Federal authorities; and the official investigations concerning certain diseases, with the illustrations thereof.”

In accordance with the preceding resolution, the President of the Board of Health respectfully submits the following outline of the acts, labors and correspondence of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, classified and consolidated under the following general divisions:

I. Quarantine Stations of the State of Louisiana.

- (a). Mississippi Quarantine Station.
- (b). Atchafalaya Quarantine Station.
- (c). Rigolets Quarantine Station.
- (d). Port Eads and Pilot Town and Passes of the Mississippi River.

II. Relations of National and State Boards of Health to the constituted authorities of the State of Louisiana :

- (e). Ship Island Quarantine of the National Board of Health, established by the central national authority at Washington, District of Columbia.
- (f). Inter-State or domestic quarantines.

III. Diseases demanding investigation as to their causes and prevention :

- (g). Yellow Fever.
- (h). Malarial Fever.
- (i). Leprosy.

IV. Sanitary measures executed by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana during the year 1880 :

- (j). Disinfection of vaults and privies.
- (k). Privy system, and excavation of privy vaults.
- (l). Disposal of night-soil and garbage.

V. Legislation of the General Assembly and Board of Health of Louisiana and Council of New Orleans, relating to quarantine and domestic hygiene and sanitation :

(m). Classification, consolidation and publication of the acts of the Legislature of Louisiana establishing and regulating quarantine; also rules and regulations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, and health ordinances of the city of New Orleans.

(n). General outline of the history of the quarantine and sanitary legislation of Louisiana.

VI. Vital statistics and mortuary records of New Orleans during 1880 :

- (o). Population classified according to districts and wards.
- (p). Births and marriages.
- (q). Mortality.

QUARANTINE.

QUARANTINE STATIONS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

In accordance with section 4 of "An Act to Establish Quarantine for the Protection of the State," approved March 15, 1855, the President, as early as practicable after the organization of the present Board of Health, inspected the Quarantine Stations of the State of Louisiana, and the following observations embody the main results of said inspections.

MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION

The Mississippi Quarantine Station is located upon the eastern bank of the Mississippi River, about seventy-five miles below New Orleans and thirty-five miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The grounds, immediately on the Mississippi River, are inclosed by a levee of moderate height and strength, which needs repair in several places and elevation throughout its entire extent. The levee, running parallel with the Mississippi River, is about 1700 feet in length; and the opposite, or back levee, about 1600 feet; the upper levee, which runs perpendicularly from the Mississippi River, is about 730 feet in length. The entire arena, inclosed by this levee, within the lines of which are situated the Quarantine Hospitals, physicians' residence and United States warehouse, is about 1,113,750 square feet.

The grounds slope back gently to Quarantine Bay—an arm of the Gulf of Mexico—about one mile distant.

By reference to the map of Louisiana, by the late Col. T. S. Hardee, Chief Engineer of the State of Louisiana, it will be seen that from a point about midway between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, the eastern portion of the alluvial delta, through which the Mississippi River flows, is narrowed to a mere strip of land, ranging from one to two miles in width. This entire strip of land, therefore, is subjected to peculiar climatic conditions. On the one side flows the Mississippi River, bearing its cool waters from the Alleghanys in the east, and the Rocky Mountains in the west; on the other open the waters of the broad Gulf of Mexico. Located thus between the

Mississippi River and an estuary of the Gulf of Mexico, the atmosphere is agitated by sea breezes, and the climate is purer and more stimulating than that of New Orleans.

Careful inquiry revealed the facts that whilst this narrow strip of land, is elevated only a few feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, at the same time from the close proximity of the atmosphere of the salt water of the Gulf, the type of malarial fever in these localities where rice is not cultivated, is mild, and many diseases of more elevated regions, as typhoid fever, inflammatory rheumatism, pneumonia, pleuritis, and phthisis are almost unknown. Under moderate circumstances, and when removed from the vicinity of rice fields, the inhabitants of this portion of Louisiana, enjoy as long lives as in the most famed regions of the tropical and semi-tropical and temperate regions of the earth; whilst at the same time the soil is of unexampled fertility, and the earth rewards the labors of the husbandman with abundant fruits and harvests. The orange attains perfection, and the sugar-cane has been known to tassel in this portion of the delta, whilst the surrounding waters abound with fish, shell fish, crabs and shrimp, and in the winter season teem with ducks and geese.

The Mississippi River at the Quarantine Station, as well as in the harbor of New Orleans, (which in depth and safety is unsurpassed by any other on this globe), affords an anchorage for ships of all sizes.

It is evident therefore from the preceding facts, that the location of the Mississippi Quarantine Station was well chosen, both for the protection of the Mississippi Valley from foreign pestilence and for the welfare and protection of shipping during the performance of Quarantine.

This Quarantine Station commands the mouths of the Mississippi River, and can be superceded by no other Quarantine removed from the banks of this river.

Quarantine establishments may be located either at the mouths of the Mississippi River, or at the head of the Passes, or further up beyond the present location, nearer the city, as was the case in former times at the English Turn. But the protection of the Mississippi Valley from the introduction of foreign pestilence, demands the existence of a thoroughly equipped and efficiently officered Quarantine establishment on the banks of the Mississippi River, between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico.

No one at all conversant with the topography of the coast of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama would for a moment conceive that the commerce of this great Valley could be forced by the way of Ship Island or any other point beyond the borders of the Mississippi River.

However and whenever detained and quarantined on the Coast of the Gulf of Mexico, ships must again undergo thorough inspection, and be subjected to rigid quarantine regulations, when they enter the gateway of the valley of the Mississippi.

Drainage canals are located on the water side of the upper and lower levee, and communicate with Quarantine Bay, and the grounds are intersected with ditches at regular intervals. The levees are covered with grass, and at the upper bank and lower lines are in better condition than on the river front.

Upon the area surrounded by the levee, the following buildings are located and in this examination we will proceed from the upper portion of the quarantine grounds downwards.

1st. *Fever Hospital.* The Hospital devoted to the treatment of fever, and more especially Yellow Fever, is a two-story frame building, situated about 230 feet from the line of the upper levee, and one hundred and fifty feet back of the levee fronting the river: 125 feet long, 33 feet wide and 35 feet high;

upper and lower galleries, 9 feet wide and 125 feet long, run along the front of the Hospital. This building contains nine rooms, on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper; in all thirteen rooms. Halls divide the lower floor at right angles. The upper floor is divided into four capacious, well ventilated wards. The rooms and halls are plastered and the ventilation is excellent. The entire building is well adapted to the treatment of fever patients.

The following table gives the dimensions of the rooms and wards of the Fever Hospital.

Floor.	No. of Floor.	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Height. Feet.	Capacity, Cubic feet.
First	Room, Ward No. 1	28	10	11	3080
"	Room, Ward No. 2	28	10	11	3080
"	Room, Ward No. 3	15	10	11	1650
"	Room, Ward No. 4	12	10	11	1320
"	Room, Ward No. 5	15	10	11	1650
"	Room, Ward No. 6	12	10	11	1320
"	Room, Ward No. 7	27	10	11	2970
"	Room, Ward No. 8	27	10	11	2970
"	Room, Ward No. 9	28	24	11	7392
"	Long Hall.....	93	4	11	4092
"	Middle Hall... ..	24	7	11	1848
Second ...	Room, Ward No. 1	28	24	11	7392
"	Room, Ward No. 2	28	24	11	7392
	Room, Ward No. 3	28	24	11	7392
	Room, Ward No. 4	28	24	11	7392
	Cross Hall.....	24	7	11	1848
Total capacity					63,818

The wards are supplied with windows, at regular intervals in front and rear, and thorough ventilation can at all times be secured.

The cubic capacity of the wards and rooms of the Fever Hospital is 55,030 feet; of the halls and corridors 8788 cubic feet, giving a total cubic capacity, exclusive of the galleries, of 63,818 cubic feet.

If 1100 cubic feet of air be allowed to each patient, this hospital is capable of accommodating about sixty patients.

In the rear of this hospital, or connected with it by a platform 20x4 feet, is a kitchen with two room 14x14 feet and 10 feet in height, with gallery 28x8x14 feet.

The graveyard of the Quarantine Station is located about 200 feet to the rear of the Fever Hospital, and is surrounded by a rude fence and covers about three-fourths of an acre. Marks of about one hundred graves can be discerned in the inclosure, which are thickly covered with tall grass, brambles and shrubs.

There is only a solitary marble monument, which bears the following inscription:

"A la memoire de Trente Marins, faisant partie de l'équipage de l'avito a vaisseau de la Marine Imperiale le Tonnerre, décédés a la Quarantine de la Nouvelle Orleans en Aût, 1857. Erigé par l'ordre de S. E. l'Admiral Hamelin, Ministre de la Marine de l'Empereur Napoleon III."

BOATMEN'S QUARTERS AND QUARANTINE LIGHT.

This wooden structure is situated 320 feet from the center of the Fever Hospital, immediately in front of the Levee; 31 by 21 feet, divided into six rooms. The Quarantine Light is connected with the Boatmen's quarters by a gangway 126 feet long and five feet wide, projecting into the Mississippi River. The lower portion of the Quarantine Light has been used as a boat-house until the formation of a sandbar rendered it useless for this purpose. The Quarantine Light is a wooden structure 33 by 21 feet. A large bell, which is tolled in foggy weather, is attached to the Quarantine Light. Immediately to the rear of the Boatmen's quarters (forty feet within the line of the Levee) stands a small frame house, thirty feet square, which is used as a storehouse for disinfectants.

RESIDENCE OF QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN.

The residence of the Quarantine Physician and his assistant occupies very nearly the centre of the front of the Quarantine grounds, about 314 feet from the Boatmen's house and 100 feet back of the levee. This small wooden building contains four rooms, a hall, gallery and kitchen. A small house, 12 by 16 feet occupies the upper angle of the small enclosure, surrounding the Resident Physician's quarters.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

The Small Pox Hospital, situated 500 feet from the Physician's residence and 106 feet from the front levee, has two stories, each of which has four rooms or wards, 18 feet wide, 20 feet long and 11 feet high, giving a cubic capacity of each ward of 3,960 feet, and for the entire Hospital, eight wards, 31,860 cubic feet. There is on each floor a cross-hall, 20 feet long by 7 feet wide and 11 feet high; cubic capacity of each hall, 1590 cubic feet, and of both halls, 3080 cubic feet.

Total capacity of Small Pox Hospital, (80 feet in length, 20 feet wide, 11 feet high) 34,760 cubic feet.

If 1100 cubic feet of air be allowed to each patient this Hospital would accommodate about thirty patients. Galleries run the length of the front of the Hospital, above and below, and are each 80 feet in length, 9 feet in width and 11 feet in height. There is a small building in the rear, designed as a kitchen, 14 by 14 by 10 feet.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE.

The government grounds commence about seventy feet from the small-pox hospital, and extend to the lower levee. The government warehouses is a substantial fire-proof brick building, situated about 125 feet from the centre of the small-pox hospital, and consists of a main hall and two wings, and is two stories in height. The upper story is supported by brick and iron arches. No wood is used in the construction of the building.

The two main halls, in the first and second floors, are each 140 feet in length by 23 feet in width, and 12 feet in height, giving a cubic capacity of 38,640 cubic feet; total 77,280 cubic feet. The two wings are each 54 feet in length and 25 feet in width, and 12 feet in height, each floor giving a capacity of 16,200 cubic feet for each wing; total capacity of wings 64,800 cubic feet; total capacity of Government Warehouse, 142,080 cubic feet.

The United States wharf is substantially built, with boat-house attached. The main wharf is 100 feet long by 30 feet, and the depth of water immediately at the river front is 22 feet. The gang-way leading from the wharf to the warehouse, is substantially built, and is 239 feet long by 20 feet wide, with wooden railway extending from the wharf to the warehouse.

HISTORY OF THE ERECTION, AND AMOUNTS EXPENDED UPON THE MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION.

On the 15th of March, 1855, the Legislature of Louisiana, appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for the erection at the Quarantine Station on the Mississippi river, of two separate buildings, as hospitals for the sick, of a small house as residence for the officers appointed under this act, and of a well ventilated store for the reception of the freights of such infected vessels as the Resident Physician may deem necessary to cause to be unloaded.

By the first section of act of Congress entitled "An Act making appropriation for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1858," approved 3d of March, 1857, the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for the construction of warehouses at Quarantine Station, on the Mississippi River, below New Orleans.

On the 8th of February, 1858, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, "That the State of Louisiana does cede to the United States jurisdiction over the cite of such warehouses as shall be constructed under the act of Congress, approved the 3d of March, 1857, aforesaid, at Quarantine Station on the Mississippi River, below New Orleans, and does hereby further grant to the United States the use of so much land as may be necessary for the construction of such warehouses, with water front, and privilege of the wharf now built or hereafter to be built on said Station."

It was further enacted "that the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana be and they are hereby authorized and required to designate so much land to said Quarantine Station as may be necessary for the construction of the warehouses aforesaid."

On the eighteenth of March, 1858, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, "That the property at the Quarantine Station, on the Mississippi River, located in this State, the use and jurisdiction over which has been granted by the State of Louisiana to the United States for the purpose of constructing Government warehouses, together with the improvements and buildings which the Government of the United States may erect thereupon, shall be and is hereby exonerated from all taxation and assessments by the State, or by any authorities acting under the State, so long as said property is in possession of the United States."

CONDITION OF THE MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION AT THE TIME OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESENT QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN, APPOINTED BY GOV. WILTZ.

The hospitals were almost absolutely bare of furniture, beds, bedding and utensils, and without the necessary facilities for the treatment of even a limited number of sick; the grounds were open and roamed over by cattle, the drainage ditches were in many places choked up, and the building needed cleansing, painting and thorough repair.

After thorough inspection of the Mississippi Quarantine Station, the following conclusions were urged upon the consideration of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, and were accompanied by detailed statements of all the repairs and articles of furniture and the medicines needed.

**GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED
TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH, WITH REGARD TO THE MISSISSIPPI
QUARANTINE STATION, BY THE PRESIDENT, ON THE
12TH OF JUNE, 1880.**

1. (a). The location of the Quarantine grounds and buildings is excellent, and the service is energetic.

(b). The Mississippi Quarantine contains a considerable amount of valuable property. The United States Warehouse alone cost \$50,000, and is well adapted to the reception of the cargoes of ships. The entire value of the buildings cannot be less than \$75,000.

(c). The immediate wants of this Quarantine Station are : 1. Medical stores for hospitals. 2. Bedding, linen, and utensils for hospitals. 3. Fumigating apparatus. 4. One launch boat. 5. A competent man, who shall be placed in charge of the hospital stores and furniture. 6. One or more laborers, whose duty it shall be to open the drains, repair and build the fences, white-wash the houses and wards and keep the buildings and grounds in good sanitary condition.

(d). The position of this Quarantine Station, at the mouth of this great river, which has over 20,000 miles of navigable streams, tributary to the great valley with its 20,000,000 of inhabitants is of vast importance.

(e). It is the solemn duty of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana to place the Mississippi Quarantine Station in the best and most effective condition, to fulfill its important mission of protecting this great valley from the importation of foreign pestilence, and at the same time affording a safe retreat, where sick seamen may receive kind and humane nursing and skillful medical treatment.

2. (f). While protecting this valley rigidly from the introduction of foreign pestilence, at the same time the commerce and prosperity of the valley should be promoted by the perfection and enlarged application of all reliable means for disinfection, fumigation and sanitation.

PROCESS OF DISINFECTION.

The process of disinfection now employed consists of burning sulphur in iron pots. These pots are placed in tubs containing water. This method is liable to the grave objection that there is in many cases, and especially during rough weather, danger of firing the ship.

FUMIGATING APPARATUS.

Properly constructed fumigating apparatus should at once be procured by the Board of Health for the Mississippi Quarantine Station. The following is an estimate of the cost of such apparatus as has been devised by the President of the Board of Health :

Blower	\$50 00
Furnace	30 00
Forty feet hose (\$2.30 per foot).....	92 00
Fittings for same.....	15 00
Couplings	32 00
Two sets of wheels.....	30 00

Total cost	\$249 00
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3. (g). The Mississippi Quarantine Station, notwithstanding the absence of certain hospital furniture and supplies, is administered by the Quarantine Physician and his assistant with intelligence and energy.

(h). The Laws of the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Health, are rigidly executed.

(i). All vessels arriving from infected ports, or from ports in which Yellow Fever usually prevails at certain seasons of the year, are detained and thoroughly cleansed and fumigated.

(j). All vessels arriving at Quarantine Station are carefully inspected.

(k). All vessels from infected ports, even though they may bring clean bills of health, are detained not less than seventy-two hours for inspection, observation, purification, disinfection and fumigation.

(l). The length of detention depends upon the nature of the bill of health, the condition of the port from whence the vessel sails, the history of the vessel while in port and during the voyage, and the actual condition of the crew, cargo and vessel at the time of arrival at the Quarantine Station.

This is the case with the ship from Rio de Janeiro, a badly infected port. Every effort is made for their thorough purification. The cargo is removed from the hold and thoroughly ventilated; the hold fumigated at intervals with sulphurous acid gas; the sides and floors of the ship and decks are scraped and washed with antiseptic disinfectants; the bilge water is removed and replaced by a solution of copperas and carbolic acid. In such cases the detention is not less than ten days, and often varies from fifteen to twenty days.

4. (m). In order to secure thorough inspection and observation, the shipping is again inspected in the harbor of New Orleans; and the cargo of ships from badly infected ports again subjected to fumigation and disinfection.

(n). The vigilance exercised over our shipping is also extended to the city of New Orleans, and the members and officers of the Board of Health stand ready to investigate all cases which may arise in the future, and will use all known useful means for the abatement, circumvention and eradication of infectious diseases.

5. (o). In conclusion the President of the Board of Health respectfully urges that the Board of Health confer upon him the power to make, at the earliest practicable moment, the following appointments and the following appropriations for the Mississippi Quarantine Station:

One hospital steward and druggist.

One laborer.

One hospital nurse.

Amount for disinfecting apparatus.....	\$250
Hospital furniture, beds and bedding.....	250
Hospital utensils.....	150
Drugs, medicines and medical apparatus.....	100
Hospital and quarantine tools, spades, axes, hatchets, saws, planes, hoes, nails, whitewash brushes, etc.....	75
Repair of boats.....	59
Removal and repair of boat-house.....	150
Disinfectants	100

Total.....\$1,125

In the above estimate I have included only those expenditures which are immediately demanded to give efficiency to the Mississippi Quarantine Station, and to provide for the actual wants and treatment of the sick.

The thorough repair of the buildings and the thorough ditching and

fencing of the grounds, together with the erection of a suitable frame building for the well passengers, will require further consideration and liberal appropriations.

At this moment the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana is not in a position to advance the necessary amounts.

But with economy, energy and perseverance, it is the hope of the board that the Mississippi Quarantine Station may be placed in the most effective condition for the protection of the State from the importation of foreign pestilence and for the protection of commerce and the relief of sick and suffering humanity.

The relations of the actual resources and the necessary expenses of the Mississippi Quarantine Station, are shown by the following tables:

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FROM MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION.

1869.....	\$23,960 00
1870.....	20,995 00
1871.....	23,624 00
1872.....	18,803 50
1873.....	18,336 69
1874.....	19,280 60
1875.....	13,801 59
1877.....	15,121 60
1878.....	19,931 00
1879.....	18,114 75

ANNUAL EXPENSES FOR SALARIES.

Resident Physician.....	\$ 5,000
Assistant.....	2,000
One watchman.....	540
One coxswain.....	540
Four boatmen.....	1,920
Total annual expenses for salaries of officers and boatmen.....	10,000

NECESSARY EXPENSES FOR THE EFFICIENT CONDUCT OF THE MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION.

1 Druggist and hospital steward, at \$75 per month—12 months.....	\$900
2 Hospital Nurses, at \$50 per month—12 months.....	1,200
1 Hospital cook, at \$30 per month—12 months.....	360
2 Laborers and keepers of hospital grounds, at \$30 per month each,	720
Medicines and hospital supplies, furniture, bedding, etc.....	1,000
Repair of boats.....	200
Disinfectants and disinfecting apparatus.....	1,500
Repair of buildings, painting, whitewashing, etc., per annum.....	5,000
Food and stimulants for the sick.....	1,000
Ship Chandler supplies.....	500

\$12,380

According to the organic law of the State the salaries of the President, and of the Secretary and Treasurer, should be included in the above estimate; which at the present rates per annum would bring the total amount necessary for the proper conduct of the Mississippi Quarantine Station during the year 1880, up to at least \$26,780, a sum considerably in excess of the receipts of any one year, since the recent civil war."

The report was received and adopted; and \$2100 appropriated by the

Board of Health, to be applied by the President and Finance Committee for the necessary supplies of medicines, disinfectants and disinfecting apparatus for the Quarantine Station.

Hospital furniture, beds, bedding, mosquito bars, blankets, pillows and pillow cases, and medicines sufficient for the efficient treatment of about twenty patients, together with cooking stove and kitchen furniture, and disinfecting apparatus, paints, tools, etc., were purchased at the earliest practicable moment, and shipped to the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

The report of the Resident Quarantine Physician will exhibit the number of vessels inspected, disinfected and detained at the Mississippi Quarantine Station; also, the total number of cases of disease treated in Hospital during the year 1880.

At the meeting of the Board of Health on the 19th of November, an additional sum of five thousand dollars (\$5000) was appropriated to the repair of the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

ATCHAFALAYA QUARANTINE STATION.

By the seventh section of the act of 1855, "To establish quarantine for the protection of the State," it is ordained that there shall be a quarantine "on the Atchafalaya River, two miles below Pilot's Station, at the mouth of Wax Bayou." It is also enacted that "There shall be no permanent building erected at Pilot's Station, on the Atchafalaya River, but the Board of Health shall use as an hospital for the reception of the sick, hulls and cabins of steamboats." In the twenty-fifth section of the same act it is further stated that "At the Atchafalaya Station a good shade shall be provided for the freights of vessels to be unloaded. The Board of Health shall receive the transfer of such lands as may be necessary at the Atchafalaya River, in the same manner and under the same conditions as are required by section one, and all plans, specifications and contracts for the above buildings, shall be submitted to and approved by the Governor of the State; provided that the cost of said buildings shall in no case exceed the amount hereinafter appropriated."

In accordance with the acts of the General Assembly and the proclamation of the Governor of Louisiana, a quarantine strictly governed by the rules and regulations of the Board of Health, was maintained on the Atchafalaya River until the first of November. During the entire period of the maintenance of the quarantine no infected vessel arrived at the station, and Morgan City remained free of contagious and infectious diseases.

RIGOLETS QUARANTINE STATION.

An efficient quarantine was maintained up to the 1st of November at this important station, and it will be seen from the report of the intelligent and active Resident Physician, Dr. Daniel W. Adams, that a large number (1170) vessels were inspected.

The recommendation of Dr. Adams, as to the selection of Grassy Island in the adjacent channel, as a proper objective point for Quarantine operations, as well as to the necessity of reducing the Quarantine fees at this station, are worthy of the consideration of this Honorable body and of the General Assembly.

The relations of the Rigolets Quarantine Station to the Ship Island Quarantine Station of the National Board of Health will be considered hereafter.

APPOINTMENT OF QUARANTINE AND SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE MOUTH AND PASSES OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Health, empowering the President to appoint a Quarantine and Sanitary Inspector for the mouth and passes of the Mississippi River, with headquarters at Port Eads; Dr. B. F. Taylor, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, was commissioned in August, and the following letter of instructions will illustrate the nature of the duties required:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA. }
New Orleans, August 21, 1880. }

Dr. B. F. Taylor, of New Orleans, is hereby appointed Quarantine and Sanitary Inspector for the mouth of the Mississippi River, with especial supervision over the Jetties, Port Eads, Pilot Town and Southwest Pass.

Dr. Taylor will allow no communication between the shore by unauthorized persons with vessels subject to quarantine; he will regulate the mode of towing infected vessels, and he will report promptly to the Board of Health, through its Executive Officer, all infractions of the Quarantine laws and of the rules and regulations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.

Dr. Taylor will also direct the sanitary affairs of the Jetties, Port Eads and Pilot Town, and report promptly the occurrence of contagious or infectious diseases to the President of the Board of Health.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

In addition to the performance of the duties indicated in the preceding commission, Dr. Taylor was ordered by the President to investigate the nature of the fever prevailing in and around, above and below Point Michel on the Mississippi River, and was empowered to co-operate with the local practitioners, and to render all necessary aid, at the expense of the Board of Health.

As the nature of the fever which prevailed during the summer and autumn of 1880 in the parish of Plaquemine will form a subject of special inquiry, the report of Dr. Taylor will be found under the special division relating to this subject.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE QUARANTINE OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, DURING THE YEAR 1880.

In order to supplement the operations of the Mississippi Quarantine and of the Rigolets and in order to secure the highest attainable sanitary condition, in the shipping in the harbor along the river front, and within the basins lying within the heart of this great city, the President drew up a code of sanitary rules and regulations, which were unanimously adopted and promulgated, by the Board of Health on the 22nd of April.

In accordance with section III of the Sanitary Rules of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, regulating shipping in the Port of New Orleans, the President commissioned the Sanitary Inspectors of the several districts and appointed an assistant deputy inspector, and empowered them in accordance with the acts of the Board of Health, to carefully inspect the shipping and to use such measures as were in accordance with the regulations.

From the following table it will be seen that during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, 462 vessels were inspected in the Harbor of New Orleans, exclusive of the vessels inspected in the old and new basins.

TABLES SHOWING THE NUMBER, CLASS AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS DURING THE SIX MONTHS, ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1880, WHICH WERE INSPECTED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA:

Months.	Steam-ships.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners	Total.
May.....	33	15	25	5	18	96
June.....	35	2	17	1	11	66
July.....	40	2	18	1	6	67
August.....	38	3	11	.....	4	56
September.....	53	13	3	.....	4	73
October.....	67	7	25	.....	5	104
Total.....	266	42	99	7	45	462

Nationality.	Steam-ships.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners	Total.
American.....	103	27	21	2	42	195
British.....	134	9	26	1	.....	170
Spanish.....	26	.....	14	1	.....	41
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	11
Swedish.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
German.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	9
Italian.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	8
French.....	.....	3	8	.....	1	12
Austrian.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Mexican.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Danish.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	266	42	99	7	45	462

Sanitary rules were also recommended by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, to be observed by vessels during their stay in the port of New Orleans, and in other ports and on their passage to and from New Orleans. The co-operation of the State and Federal authorities, and of the various Foreign Consuls was urged. Four thousand copies of these sanitary rules were printed, and they have been systematically and continuously dis-

tributed by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health, and by the various quarantine officers at the Mississippi, Atchafalaya and Rigolets Quarantine Stations to the captains, masters and agents of all vessels entering the waters of Louisiana.

BRITISH CONSULATE, New Orleans, May 7.

Dear Sir:—In the Picayune's report of your last meeting it is stated that you had called on all the Consuls of Foreign Nations, except the British Consul, and that they had all promised co-operation with the Board of Health, in accordance with Circular No. 3.

This would give the public to believe that I am not in accordance with the Board upon this subject, whereas the very contrary is the fact, for within the same hour in which I had the pleasure of receiving your visit I issued the enclosed Circular Notice. I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. DE FONBLANQUE.

Dr. Joseph Jones:

[Notice to Masters of British Ships.]

The attention of masters of British ships is called to Circular No. 3, issued by the Board of Health, for the State of Louisiana (a copy of which has been delivered on board your ship), and especially to the second article thereof.

It is most important that all such cases of disease as are therein mentioned should be reported without delay.

The Sanitary Rules which conclude the Circular in question are also strongly recommended for your adoption.

New Orleans May 5, 1880.

A. DE FONBLANQUE, Consul.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA. }
New Orleans, May 8, 1880. }

Hon. A. de Fonblanque, British Consul, British Consulate, New Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., and in reply would state that the mistake with reference to the British Consul was accidentally made by the reporter, and was not entered upon the official minutes of the Board of Health.

It gives the Executive Officer of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana great pleasure to correct this error, especially as he recalls with gratification his interview with the accomplished and zealous representative of the first commercial power of the globe.

I desire to express the thanks of the Board of Health for the prompt and energetic manner in which the representative of the commercial interests of the British Government has been pleased to indorse the efforts to preserve the health of the seamen and protect the Mississippi Valley from the introduction of foreign pestilence.

With high esteem, respectfully yours,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

On May 24, 1880, the rules and regulations for the government of quarantine officers and stations, and for the enforcement of the acts of the Legislature of Louisiana, "establishing and regulating quarantine for the protection of the State,"* were submitted by the President, and unanimously adopted by the Board of Health, and four thousand copies have been printed and distributed by the Board of Health to the local boards in the United States, to Foreign Consuls, captains, masters and agents of vessels.

On the nineteenth of August additional rules and regulations governing the Mississippi Quarantine Station were prepared by a committee composed of Dr. J. C. Beard, J. P. Davidson and F. Loeber, and were adopted by the Board of Health.

In noting the fact that New Orleans escaped an epidemic of Yellow Fever, and was also free from other contagious and infectious diseases, the history of the quarantine of 1880 would not be complete without the consideration of the cases of the Vanguard and Excelsior.

*Acts of the Legislature of Louisiana establishing and regulating Quarantine for the protection of the State; Organizing and defining the powers of the Board of Health, and regulating the practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Dentistry and Pharmacy; also rules and regulations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana and Health Ordinances of the City of New Orleans, by Joseph Jones, M. D. New Orleans, 1880, pp. 36-51.

RESISTANCE OF THE QUARANTINE AUTHORITIES BY THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP VANGUARD.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health on the twenty-fourth of May the President presented the facts relating to the violation of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana by W. J. Gell, Master of the British steamship Vanguard, and laid before the Board the following letter to the Attorney General advising prompt and decisive action:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
State House, May 24, 1880. }

Hon. J. C. Egan, Attorney General, State of Louisiana:

DEAR SIR—The attention of the Attorney General is respectfully directed to the following telegram:

MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION, May 23, 1880—To Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health: Steamer Vanguard passed Quarantine at 12 m, to-day from Colon. Captain refused to anchor for disinfection, and proceeded to the city without permit. This case should be laid before Attorney General for prosecution and the vessel sent back to station.

J. F. FINNEY, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

The latter portion of the 13th and the 16th Sections of "*An Act to establish Quarantine for the protection of the State;*" reads thus:

"SECTION 13. Every master of a vessel subject to a quarantine or a visitation, arriving in the port of New Orleans, who shall refuse or neglect either. First: To proceed with and anchor his vessel at the place designated for quarantine at the time of his arrival. Second: To submit his vessel, cargo and passengers to the examination of the physician, and to furnish all necessary information to enable that officer to determine what quarantine shall be fixed for his vessel. Third: To remain with his vessel at the Quarantine ground during the period assigned for her quarantine, and while there to comply with the directions and regulations prescribed by this "Act" or by the Board of Health, or with such directions prescribed for his vessel, crew, cargo and passengers, by the Resident Physician, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by both, at the discretion of the court. * * *

SECTION 16. Be it further enacted that the Resident Physician report to the Attorney General, all violations of this "Act," and it shall be his duty to prosecute all person or persons thus offending; to collect the fines and remit the amount thereof to the Secretary of the Board of Health, whose duty it shall be to keep a separate book for fines collected, to be approved of every three months by the Attorney General, who shall receive such compensation as the Board may fix for his services. The latter portion of an "Act" to amend an "Act" entitled an "Act to establish Quarantine for the protection of the State," approved March 16, 1870, appears also to be applicable to the case of the "Vanguard," now under consideration. "The Board of Health shall have power to define the duties of officers employed by them, and impose additional duties on officers appointed under this "Act," to issue warrants to any constable, police officer or sheriff in the State to apprehend and retain such person or persons as cannot be otherwise subjected to the provisions of this "Act," or who shall have violated the same, or whenever it shall be necessary so to do, to issue their warrant to the sheriff of the city or parish where any vessel may be having violated the provisions of this "Act," commanding him to remove said vessel to the Quarantine ground, and arrest the officer thereof; all which warrant shall be executed by the officer to whom the same shall be directed, who shall possess the like power in the execution thereof, and be entitled to the same compensation as if the same had been issued out of any court of the State."

I would most respectfully and earnestly urge the Attorney General to take prompt and energetic action in the vindication of the Quarantine laws of the State which have been violated by the Captain of the Vanguard.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health State of Louisiana.

P. S.—I have directed the Attorney of the Board, H. L. O'Donnell, Esq., to render such assistance in this case as the Attorney General may deem necessary.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.

BOARD OF HEALTH, {
State-House, May 24, 1880. }

Mr. H. L. O'Donnell, Attorney Board of Health :

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find letter of President Board of Health to the Attorney General with reference to the Steamship Vanguard.

The case is an important one and should be dealt with at once and in a determined manner.

I would respectfully suggest that the Attorney of the Board, render all necessary assistance to the Attorney General.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

The Attorney General replied to the above communication, that it was the duty of the District Attorney to attend to such matters.

After considering the opinions of the District Attorney and of the Attorney of the Board, the Board of Health authorized the President to take such further action in the vindication of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana, as he might deem best.

It was manifest that the protection of the State of Louisiana and of the entire Mississippi valley from the introduction of foreign pestilence depended upon the vindication and the rigid execution of the quarantine laws. The fact was appreciated that the prevention of inland quarantines and the commerce of New Orleans as well as that of the greater portion of the Mississippi Valley, depended upon such an administration of the quarantine at the mouth of the Mississippi river, as would secure the confidence of the authorities and citizens in the surrounding States. After an examination of the various legal processes by which the public safety might be assured, the following appeared to offer the most direct and speedy solution of the questions involved in the case of the master of the S. S. Vanguard.

By the acts of the Legislature relative to quarantine passed in 1855, and re-enacted in 1870, the Board of Health is empowered "Whenever it shall be necessary so to do, to issue their warrant to the sheriff of the city or parish where any vessel may be, having violated the provisions of this act, commanding him to remove said vessel to the quarantine ground, and arrest the officers thereof, all which warrants shall be executed by the officer, to whom the same shall be directed, who shall possess the like powers in the execution thereof and be entitled to the same compensation as if the same had been duly issued out of any court of this State."

By this same act, it is made "the duty of the President of the Board of Health to reside in New Orleans, and superintend the different quarantine stations of the State." It is also enacted that "he shall have the power to issue during the adjournment to constables or sheriff's, all orders and warrants provided by the provisions of this act."

Upon careful examination, the President found the following decision of the Supreme Court bearing upon the question at issue.

"The arrival of a vessel at New Orleans after refusing to obey the orders to remain in quarantine at the Quarantine Station, in the parish of Plaquemines, is an offense committed in the parish of Orleans, and triable in the First District Court of New Orleans." [Session Acts of 1855; p. 316, sec. 6.]

Immediately after the adjournment of the Board on the twenty-fourth of May, the President, after due consultation with the District Attorney and the Attorney of the Board, issued the following warrant to the Sheriff of Orleans:

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

To the Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans—Greeting:

Whereas, due and sufficient proof has been adduced before the "Board of Health of the State of Louisiana" that on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1880, one W. J. Gell, commander of the steamship "Vanguard," and being subject under the laws of Louisiana to detention, inspection and fumigation, at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, has caused said steamship to come to and arrive at the City of New Orleans without undergoing the necessary inspection, fumigation and detention at said Quarantine Station.

Now, therefore, this is to command you to remove forthwith said steamship "Vanguard" from the City of New Orleans to the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, and there retain said steamship until inspected, fumigated and detained in accordance with the laws of the State of Louisiana in reference to Quarantine; and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and the official seal of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, in the City of New Orleans, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1880.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

After the seizure of the vessel by the Sheriff, the British Consul called upon the President of the Board of Health, and urged the necessity of considering certain possible international complications and suits for heavy damages which might grow out of the execution of this summary process.

When the law under which the process was issued was fully unfolded, the British Consul frankly admitted that the Master of the Vanguard had violated the Quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana; but at the same time he requested that the President should lay his statement before the Board of Health, and request an arrest or modification of its action.

Whilst holding that it was his manifest duty to execute rigidly and fearlessly the laws for the protection of the State against the introduction of foreign pestilence, the President nevertheless laid the statement of the British Consul before the members of the Board. The unanimous response was that the resolution of the Board of Health and the mandate of its Executive Officer should be maintained.

The Vanguard was accordingly returned by the Sheriff back to the Mississippi Quarantine Station, and was subjected to thorough inspection, disinfection and fumigation.

The following communication was received from the British Consul on the twenty-ninth of May:

BRITISH CONSULATE, New Orleans, May 29, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the Board of Health:

Sir:—I much regret to find in the Times of this day, an article, apparently inspired by Capt. Gell, of the British steamship "Vanguard," in which an attempt is made to justify his action in disobeying the orders of the Quarantine Physician, and bringing his ship to New Orleans without a permit.

If Capt. Gell has read the laws relating to quarantine, he has proved himself incapable of understanding them; yet they are very clear.

Having stood by while his agents and his consul admitted his mistake, and obtained a remission of penalties by frankly apologizing for it, he now puts forth a foolish plea in justification.

As this might lead to an impression that I have not been acting conscientiously in this matter, I beg to assure you that I do not agree with Capt. Gell's pretensions, or approve his conduct.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. DE FONBLANQUE, British Consul.

To this communication the following reply was given:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, May 29, 1880.

Hon. A. de Fonblanque, British Consul, New Orleans:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the communication of the British Consul of the 29th inst., and shall lay the same before the Board of Health at the next regular meeting, June 3.

As President of the Board of Health, I desire to express my thanks for your prompt action in this matter relating to the steamship "Vanguard."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health,

In the New Orleans Times of the 30th of May, the following card appeared, signed by the master of the Vanguard:

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1880.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:

SIR—Referring to a communication published in your issue of to-day, in which I am reported to have said that the Vanguard (steamship) was not subject to Quarantine—

Having to-day been presented with a copy of the laws on the subject (the first I have seen since coming to this port), I am convinced that every vessel, without exception, on entering the Mississippi River, is subject to inspection, and for the purpose of inspection the law is explicit in requiring that the vessel shall be anchored, no matter where she comes from, or how many clear bills of health she may have.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. GELL, Master Steamship Vanguard.

As the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana had been promptly vindicated, the President of the Board of Health took no further action in the case of the master of the British steamship Vanguard.

In order to enforce the prompt detection of any violation of the quarantine laws, the following communication was addressed to the

HARBOR MASTERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA, STATE-HOUSE, }
New Orleans, May 29, 1880. }

Harbor-Master, District Port of New Orleans:

Sir:—Your attention is hereby called to sections 17 and 18, of "An Act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," approved March, 1855, p. 7, which reads thus:

SECTION 17. Be it further enacted, etc.. That it shall be the duty of the Harbor-Masters, in their respective districts, to demand of the captain of every vessel arriving from sea to New Orleans, the permit of the Resident Physician, and to report to the Secretary of the Board of Health, all vessels having entered the port without such permit.

SEC. 18. Be it further enacted, etc., That from the first of May to the first of November, all towboats plying from the mouth of the river to New Orleans, shall be liable to inspection and quarantine, and it shall be the duty of the different Harbor-Masters to require from the captains of said towboats the certificate of the Resident Physician, as provided by section 8, which certificate shall not be granted before a detention of at least five days; provided nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to apply to towboats plying between New Orleans and the Quarantine ground and no farther.

The protection of this city from the importation of foreign pestilence necessitates the rigid enforcement of the preceding rules by the Harbor-Masters.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health.

The prompt action of the Board of Health in the case of the British steamship Vanguard, was followed by no similar breach of the Quarantine laws.

QUARANTINE OF VESSELS

FROM THE INFECTED PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO—CASE OF THE BARK EXCELSIOR.

The prevalence of Yellow Fever in the City of Rio de Janeiro received the prompt and earnest attention of the Board of Health immediately after its reorganization on the eighth of April, 1880.

The various vessels arriving with coffee from this port were detained at the Quarantine Station for periods ranging from twelve to twenty days; the Resident Quarantine Physician was ordered to shift the cargoes by acclimated laborers (that is by men who had suffered with the Yellow Fever), natives of New Orleans.

The general measures instituted with the ships from this infected port are indicated briefly in the following official telegrams and correspondence:

[Telegram.]

MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION, April 26, 1880.—To Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health: Brig Hildegard left Rio 24th February, several cases of vessel sick on shore in Rio only one case at sea, taken 4th March, and recovered. Vessel fumigated and disinfected yesterday, now undergoing heavy fumigation with 4000 sacks of coffee in hold.

P. S. CARRINGTON, Resident Physician.

[Telegram.]

To Dr. CARRINGTON, MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION, April 26th, 1880.—Detain Brig "Hildegard." Discharge cargo from hold. Fumigate and ventilate cargo and ship. Pump out bilge water, and replace with strong solution of copperas and carbolic acid. Have decks and hold washed with same. Continue fumigation.

[Signed.]

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President Board of Health.

[Telegram.]

April 27th 1880.—You will please write me fully with reference to Brig "Hildegard" from Rio. The cargo should be discharged, ventilated and fumigated, and the bilge water pumped out and replaced with a solution of copperas and carbolic acid. The enclosed circular will give formula; of course the amount should be proportionate to the space occupied by the bilge water. The decks and hold should be washed with the same solution. The fumigations with sulphurous acid gas should be frequent and thorough. Hold the ship and crew under observation until further advice.

[Signed]

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President Board of Health.

[Telegram.]

April 28th, 1880.—Transfer the sacks of coffee from the hold to the open deck so as to allow of free ventilation. Subject the hold and all parts of the vessel to the fullest extent of fumigation. It will be necessary to take the cargo from different section of the vessel at different times. Ventilate every part at least two days and fumigate each vacant space from which the sacks of coffee have been removed. Upon completion of these processes, subject the entire cargo and vessel, lockers, cabins and closets, bunks, bedding and clothing, crew etc., to thorough disinfection and fumigation.

[Signed]

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President Board of Health.

QUARANTINE STATION, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, May 1, 1880.

Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health:

Dear Sir—In response to yours of the 27th ult., received on yesterday, I would state that the brig Hildegard, from Sundwall, Sweden, with a cargo of deals, arrived at Rio on the 26th of December last. There were eleven persons on board, consisting (inclusive of Captain) of ten in crew and one passenger, who was the wife of the Captain. During the time the vessel was at Rio every one of these people were taken sick, but it is not clear that every case was Yellow Fever.

On January 14, Karl W—— was taken sick, removed to hospital, and returned on board vessel the 3d of February.

On the 28th of January Capt. Johansson was sick and went ashore, but, from his statement, was so slightly affected as to be scarcely kept in bed for it.

His wife, who was on shore with him, returned to the vessel, and on the night of the same day was taken sick, was carried on shore the next morning (that of the 29th) and died on the 2d of February.

The second mate taken on the 29th, was placed in hospital, and died on the 3d of February.

John Lonquist sickened the 3d and returned to the vessel the 13th of February.

The cook was taken on the 4th and returned on board the 27th of February.

E. Pesterling sickened on the 5th and died on shore the 9th of February.

G. Peterson sick on the 8th, returned to the brig the 24th of February.

S. P. Johansson, because of a bite from a fish was taken on shore, and while in hospital became sick. He was left in Rio.

In the place of two of the crew who died and one left on shore three new members were shipped at Rio.

Having discharged cargo the brig anchored near one-half mile from shore, where it took on cargo. With a cargo of coffee and some rock ballast taken at Rio the Hildegard left for New Orleans on the 29th of February.

On the 4th of March Michael ——, one of the crew shipped at Rio was taken sick. His was probably a case of Yellow Fever, which terminated in recovery. No other case occurred during the voyage.

On the 25th of April the brig arrived here with all well on board. The same day the hold of the vessel, cabin, fore-castle, bedding and clothing were fumigated and bilge disinfected with carbolic acid and sulph. of iron. The next day heavy fumigation and carbolic acid in the bilge, besides had mattress and pillow of sailor sick at sea brought on shore and burned. The cargo, now in process of removal from hold to the deck, and vacant spaces fumigated in detail.

In the preceding I neglected to enumerate the carpenter being sick on the 11th, and returned on board the 27th of February.

Very respectfully,

P. S. CARRINGTON, M. D., Resident Physician.

[Telegram.]

MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION, May 8, 1880.—Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health, care of Westfield Bros.: Last coffee to be arated from hold of brig Hildegard, on deck since yesterday, will be in readiness for release to-morrow.

P. S. CARRINGTON, M. D., Resident Physician.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 8th, 1880.—Dr. Carrington, Resident Physician, Mississippi Quarantine Station: If no case of fever has occurred among the officers, crew or passengers of the Brig Hildegard, since the arrival at the Mississippi Quarantine Station, and if the instructions of the Board of Health, with reference to removal, ventilation and fumigation, of her cargo have been fully carried out, and if you deem it entirely safe, release the vessel and allow her to come up to the city.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D. President Board of Health.

Immediately upon the arrival of the bark Hildegard at her wharf in the First District, Dr. Joseph Holt, the Sanitary Inspector of this District, received written instructions as to her thorough inspection, disinfection and

fumigation. Orders were also issued for the thorough fumigation of the warehouse in which the coffee was stored, with sulphurous acid gas.

The following are the results of the inspection and sanitary measures instituted by Dr. Holt:

[Questions Propounded by the President, Quarantine Officers and Deputy Inspectors of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana to the Masters, Captains and Medical Officers, of Vessels at the Port of New Orleans and Quarantine Stations of Louisiana.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1880.

1. Name of Vessel? Hildegard.
2. Name of Captain or Master? Erick Gustavo Johansson.
3. Tonnage or Class of Vessel? 256.42.
4. From whence is the vessel you Command? Rio de Janeiro.
5. How many days have you been on passage? 54 days.
6. At what port or ports have you touched? None.
7. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port from whence your vessel sailed? Yes.
8. If so, name the Diseases. Yellow Fever.
9. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port or ports at which you touched? None.
10. If so, name the Diseases. None.
11. Was any freight or passengers received at the ports at which your vessel touched? None.
12. If so, give particulars. None.
13. Have you any Bills of Health? Yes.
14. If so, produce them. Did produce them.
15. During the course of your Cruise or Passage, what cases of disease have occurred on board? One case of fever.
16. At what dates? March 4th.
17. Have any deaths taken place on board your vessel since you left the last port? None.
18. If so, at what dates and from what causes? None.
19. Are there any sick on your vessel at this time? None.
20. Has Yellow Fever, Small Pox, Cholera or Plague ever existed on this ship? Yes.
21. If so, when? At Rio de Janeiro, just previous to leaving port.
22. What is the number of Officers? Three.
23. What is the number of the Crew? Seven.
24. What is the number of Passengers? None.
25. What is your cargo? Coffee and Mats.
26. To whom is the cargo consigned? Westfeldt Bros.
27. What is the present sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers? Good.
28. Have you a Medical officer? None.
29. Give the name of the Medical officer. None.
30. Produce the Reports of the Medical officer. None.

E. G. JOHNSON, Master.

Subscribed to before me, JOSEPH HOLT, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, First District.

SPECIAL REPORT—BRIG HILDEGARD, WITH CARGO OF COFFEE, FIFTY-FOUR DAYS FROM RIO; SIXTEEN DAYS AT MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION; ARRIVED AT NEW ORLEANS, HEAD OF CALLIOPE STREET, MORNING OF MAY 12, 1880—BY JOSEPH HOLT, M. D., SANITARY INSPECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, MAY 13, 1880.

OFFICE SANITARY INSPECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT, }
New Orleans, May 13, 1880. }

Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health:

Sir:—I have the honor to report having executed your orders in relation to the brig Hildegard, and present with this list of questions definitely answered. I have disinfected the bilge-water, and have had it emptied and the hold washed and the vessel thoroughly fumigated with burning sulphur; also cargo in warehouse.

While in the port of Rio de Janeiro, during the month of February, 1880, eleven persons sickened with Yellow Fever, and were sent as soon as falling ill, to hospital. This number included all on board. The captain's wife and two sailors died.

The bill of health, signed by United States Consul General Thomas Adamson, February 26, 4 o'clock P. M., certifies to 132 deaths from Yellow Fever in Rio de Janeiro, for the week ending February 24, 1880.

JOSEPH HOLT, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, First District.

The measures just described were applied to each and every vessel arriving from Rio up to the middle of October, 1880. The following correspondence was elicited by an erroneous report published in one of the daily newspapers:

No. 113].

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, }
River Inspection Service, Office of the Director, }
Memphis, Tenn., June 1, 1880. }

My dear Doctor—Not having yet received the blank forms from you, I have ordered a supply printed here, and enclose you a copy for comparison, that you may note one or two inaccuracies of the printer (in those furnished you by Graham).

Both the Mississippi and Tennessee State Boards of Health express solicitude concerning railroad freight from New Orleans, and I have had repeated inquiries as to when the inspector of such freight would be put on duty. You are, of course, the judge of the necessity, and, also, I know realize the importance of some concession to the State and local Boards.

I noticed in the New Orleans Times of the 25th of May, the arrival of the Swedish bark Robert, from Rio, with 4000 sacks of coffee, coupled with the statement in the same paper that this vessel had lost her captain and all of her crew but two of Yellow Fever while loading. As a matter of interest I wish you would advise me what treatment this vessel and her cargo were subjected to by the Louisiana State Board.

Very truly yours,

R. W. MITCHELL,

Member National Board of Health, Director River Inspection Service.

To Dr. S. M. Bemiss, Member National Board of Health, New Orleans, La.

This communication was endorsed as follows :

Respectfully referred to President State Board of Health for his information and for suggestion concerning railroad inspections. He will please return this with suggestions at earliest convenient hour. Attention is respectfully called to remarks concerning bark Robert.

S. M. BEMISS, M. N. B. H.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, June 1, 1880. }

Prof. S. M. Bemiss, M. D., Member National Board of Health :

SIR—That portion of the communication of Dr. Mitchell relating to inspection of railroad freights in this city, will be referred to the State Board of Health at the meeting to-morrow evening, June 3. * *

Full information has been communicated to Dr. Mitchell with reference to the bark Robert, from Rio, and also as to the rigid measures instituted by the Board of Health with all vessels from Rio.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, June 1, 1880. }

R. W. Mitchell, M. D., Member National Board of Health, Director River Inspection Service :

SIR—In reply to your inquiry addressed to Prof. Saml. M. Bemiss, M. D., of the National Board of Health, with reference to the "treatment" which the bark Robert, from Rio, was subjected to by the Louisiana State Board : I have to state that said vessel was detained at the Mississippi Quarantine Station about fifteen days ; the coffee was removed from the hold and thoroughly ventilated, and the hold and entire ship fumigated and disinfected. Only two (2) of her crew were taken sick in Rio, and were transferred to the hospital during the voyage from Rio to Mississippi Quarantine Station, occupying over sixty days no case of disease of any description occurred. This observation applies also to the crew whilst at Quarantine Station and at this port.

The Board of Health has instituted rigid measures with all vessels from Rio, not only detaining them for observation, but also causing breaking of bulk and thorough fumigation, disinfection and cleansing, also thorough ventilation of cargo.

The statement which you quote from the New Orleans Times of the 25th of May, to the effect that this vessel had lost her captain and all her crew but two, of Yellow Fever, while loading in Rio, evidently conveyed an erroneous impression.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

President Board of Health.

The following is the report of Dr. Joseph Holt, Sanitary Inspector of the First District, concerning bark Robert :

NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1880.

1. Name of Vessel? Robert.
2. Name of Captain or Master? G. W. Erlandson.
3. Tonnage or Class of Vessel? 346.
4. From whence is the vessel you Command? Rio Janeiro.
5. How many days have you been on the the passage? 62 days.
6. At what port or ports have you touched? None.
7. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port from whence your vessel sailed? Yellow Fever.
8. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port or ports at which you touched? No.
9. Was any freight or passengers received at the ports at which your vessel touched? No.
10. Have you any Bills of Health? Yes, but in possession of Quarantine Health Officer.
11. During the course of your Cruise or Passage what cases of disease have occurred on board? None.
12. Have any deaths taken place on board your vessel since you left the last port? No.
13. Are there any sick on your vessel at this time? No.

20. Has Yellow Fever, Small Pox, Cholera or Plague ever existed on this ship? Yes, at Rio. Yellow Fever.
21. If so, when? February, 1880.
22. What is the number of Officers. Two.
23. What is the number of the Crew? Eight.
24. What is the number of Passengers. None.
25. What is your cargo? Coffee.
26. To whom is the cargo consigned? G. L. Phipps.
27. What is the present sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers? Good.

G. W. ERLANDSON, Master.

Subscribed to before me, JOSEPH HOLT, M. D., Sanitary Inspector of First District.

The following replies were returned by Dr. R. M. Mitchell, Member of the National Board of Health, residing in Memphis, Tennessee:

No. 121.]

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, }
River Inspection Service—Office of the Director,
Memphis, Tenn., June 3, 1880. }

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., President Louisiana State Board of Health:

My Dear Doctor:—I have to thank you for your prompt and satisfactory response to my query addressed to Dr. Bemis, concerning the treatment of the coffee ship "Robert."

The details of the thorough measures adopted and enforced at the Mississippi Quarantine Station, as set forth in your letter of the first instant, are very reassuring, and I beg again to thank you for your courtesy, pressed, as I know you must be, for time in which to discharge all the onerous duties of your position.

Believe me, my dear doctor, very sincerely yours,

R. M. MITCHELL,
Member N. B. H. Director River Inspection Service.

No. 125.]

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, }
River Inspection Service—Office of the Director,
Memphis, Tenn., June 5, 1880. }

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., President Louisiana State Board of Health, New Orleans, La.:

Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health, State of Louisiana, concerning quarantine, together with your letter accompanying the same, for both of which please accept my thanks. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. MITCHELL,
Member N. B. H. Director River Inspection Service.

The following data extracted from the inspection records of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, will serve still further to illustrate the continued reinspection of vessels from Rio, in the harbor of New Orleans. The cargoes of all these vessels were subjected to fumigation by sulphurous acid in the warehouses in which they were deposited.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10, 1880.

1. Name of Vessel? Stella.
2. Name of Captain or Master? M. Johnson.
3. Tonnage or Class of Vessel? 190.
4. From whence is the vessel you command? Rio de Janeiro.
5. How many days have you been on the passage? Sixty days.
6. At what port or ports have you touched? None.
7. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port from whence your vessel sailed? Yellow Fever.
13. Have you any Bills of Health? Yes.
15. During the course of your Cruise or Passage, what cases of disease have occurred on board? None.
17. Have any deaths taken place on board your vessel since you left the last port? No.
19. Are there any sick on your vessel at this time? No.
20. Has Yellow Fever, Small-Pox, Cholera or Plague ever existed on this ship? No.
22. What is the number of officers? Two.
23. What is the number of the Crew? Five.
24. What is the number of Passengers? None.
25. What is your cargo? Coffee.
26. To whom the cargo consigned? Mississippi Warehouse.
27. What is the present sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers? Good.
28. Have you a Medical Officer? No.

M. JOHNSON, Master.
Per F. ELLINGSEN.

Inspected by JOSEPH HOLT, M. D.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17th, 1880.

1. Name of Vessel? Leopold et Maire.
2. Name of Captain or Master? Lescalles.
3. Tonnage or Class of Vessel? 400.
4. From whence is the vessel you command? Rio de Janeiro.
5. How many days have you been on the passage? Fifty-five.
6. At what port or ports have you touched? None.
7. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port from whence your vessel sailed? Yes.
8. If so, name the Diseases. Yellow Fever.
13. Have you any Bills of Health? Yes.

15. During the course of your Cruise or Passage, what cases of disease have occurred on board? Two deaths; one consumption, other with symptoms of Yellow Fever.
17. Have any deaths taken place on board your vessel since you left the last port? Two.
18. If so, at what dates and from what causes? Twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth April.
20. Has Yellow Fever, Small Pox, Cholera or Plague ever existed on this ship? Above instance only.
21. If so, when? From 22nd to 29th April, 1880.
22. What is the number of Officers? Two.
23. What is the number of the Crew? Seven.
24. What is the number of Passengers? None.
25. What is your Cargo? Coffee.
26. To whom is the cargo consigned? Smith, Rea & Co.
27. What is the present sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers? Good.
28. Have you a Medical officer? No.
29. Give the name of the Medical officer, None.

M. BLANCHEMEIN, Pour le Capitaine.

Subscribed to before me, JOSEPH HOLT, M. D. Sanitary Inspector First District.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1880.

1. Name of Vessel? Eastern Chief.
2. Name of Captain or Master? Young.
3. Tonnage or Class of Vessel? 401.
4. From whence is the vessel you Command? Rio de Janerio.
5. How many days have you been on the passage? Sixty-six.
6. At what port or ports have you touched? None.
7. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port from whence your vessel sailed? Yes.
8. If so, name the Diseases. Yellow Fever.
15. During the course of your Cruise or Passage, what cases of disease have occurred on board? Two cases of fever.
16. At what dates? Taken one on 13th, other on 16th April.
17. Have any deaths taken place on board your vessel since you left the last port? No.
19. Are there any sick on your vessel at this time? No.
20. Has Yellow Fever, Small Pox, Cholera or Plague ever existed on this ship? Yellow Fever.
21. If so, when? While in Rio. Three sent to hospital.
22. What is the number of Officers? Three.
23. What is the number of the Crew? Eight.
24. What is the number of Passengers? None.
25. What is your cargo? Coffee.
26. To whom is the cargo consigned? Johnson, Gordon & Co.
27. What is the present sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers? Good.

YOUNG, Per pro. EDWARDS, Mate.

Subscribed to before me, JOSEPH HOLT, Sanitary Inspector First District.

As a general rule the coffee ships from Rio discharge their cargoes in the First District of New Orleans, in which are located the large coffee warehouses.

The following facts with reference to the prevalence of Yellow Fever, and other diseases in Rio de Janerio, were communicated monthly to the Board of Health by the Consul General Thomas Adamson.

In Rio de Janerio there occurred in the month of November, 1879, total deaths from all causes 850, Yellow Fever 9; small-pox 11; enteric or typhoid fever 20; pernicious fever 22; month of December, 1879, total deaths 915; Yellow Fever 18; small-pox 9; enteric or typhoid fever 13; pernicious fever 43; consumption 153; month of January, 1880, total deaths 1062; Yellow Fever 133; small-pox 2; enteric or typhoid fever 14; scarlet fever 5; pernicious fever 54; consumption 166; month of February, 1880, total deaths 1352; Yellow Fever 484; small-pox 1; typhus fever 1; typhoid or enteric fever 19; scarlet fever 1; pernicious fever 76; consumption 140. Present estimated population of Rio de Janeiro 330,000. March total deaths 1389; Yellow Fever 468; typhus fever 3; enteric or typhoid fever 17; pernicious fever 60; consumption 153; month of April, 1880, total deaths 1008; Yellow Fever 274; typhus fever 2; enteric or typhoid fever 15; pernicious fever 40; consumption 150; month of May, 1880, total deaths 914; Yellow Fever 105; typhoid fever 14; pernicious fever 28; consumption 148; month of June, 1880, total deaths 812; Yellow Fever 55; typhus fever 1; typhoid fever 8; pernicious fever 24; consumption 143.

BARK EXCELSIOR,

It is important that the essential facts relating to the occurrence of Yellow Fever on the Swedish bark *Excelsior*, as well as the measures instituted by the Board of Health for the exclusion of this disease from the City of New Orleans and the Mississippi Valley, should be placed on record; not only as a contribution to the history of quarantine in the United States, but also because this occurrence has been the occasion of unjustifiable insinuations against, and attacks upon the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana by certain representatives of the National Board of Health.

While such instances have not been rare in the history of this and other great American cities, it is nevertheless true that never before in the history of this country have such efforts been made to create alarm in surrounding States.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana was assembled on Monday, the twelfth of July, and the occurrence of Yellow Fever on board the bark *Excelsior*, as well as the seizure of the ship by the Civil Sheriff, on the night of the tenth of July, and its return to the Mississippi Quarantine Station, by order of the President, was laid before this body, and after the consideration of all facts in the case, the action of the President was on motion of Dr. J. C. Beard unanimously sustained.

On motion, the President was empowered to give all the essential facts to the public press. In compliance with the last resolution, the press were furnished with the full report of the proceedings of the Board of Health, and the morning papers of the thirteenth instant contained a statement essentially the same as that embodied in the letter of the President to the Acting Governor of Louisiana.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, July 13, 1880.

Hon. S. D. McEnery, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit to the Governor of the State of Louisiana the following record of my official acts as President of the Board of Health, in the case of the Swedish bark *Excelsior*.

On the tenth of July, 1880, in company with Dr. F. Loeber, I visited a patient, James Kenney, at the Touro Infirmary.

The said James Kenney had been brought from the Swedish bark *Excelsior*, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The patient presented the symptoms of Yellow Fever.*

*Note—On the 7th inst. (Wednesday) at 8½ o'clock, p. m., complained of being sick; was visited by Dr. Victor C. Frogue on the 8th and 9th, and on Saturday morning 10th inst. at 10½ o'clock, a m. was transferred to the Touro Infirmary.

On the 10th of July, 1880, at 1 p. m., Dr. F. Loeber, Member of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, informed me that there was a suspicious case of fever at the Touro Infirmary. In company with Dr. Loeber I repaired immediately to the Touro Infirmary and found the patient in a ward on the left side of the building on the second floor—John Kinney, age 22, native of England; fair; florid complexion; light, brown hair; blue eyes; full developed muscular system; seaman from Swedish bark *Excelsior* from Rio de Janeiro; skin hot, eyes injected, epistaxis, stupor, jaundice, capillarie of surface injected, urine loaded with albumen and granular casts of tubuli uriniferi, light orange colored; gums spongy. At 1:15 o'clock p. m., hemorrhage from nose. At 1:45 p. m. threw up black vomit in large quantities. Microscopical examination of urine revealed numerous cells from pelvis and urinary tubes of kidney; also numerous yellow granular casts. Microscopical examination of black vomit: colored blood corpuscles; mucus corpuscles and cells of torula (*torula ceveridac*.)

Early Sunday morning I repaired to the Touro Infirmary and found that the man had died at 11:30 o'clock p. m., a little over twelve hours after entering the hospital. Black vomit and hemorrhage from the bowels had been profuse. Dr. Loeber drew off by the catheter about six fluid ounces of urine when the patient first entered, and although the catheter was introduced several times, no farther urine was excreted. There was therefore urinary suppression during the last twelve hours of life. I examined the corpse and found the features blotched and discolored, and the entire surface of the body yellowish, with deep purplish ecchymoses. The capillary congestion and discoloration was great in the most dependent portions of the body. Black vomit issued from the corners of the mouth and ran down along the face and shoulders and neck. The sheets were smeared with black vomit from stomach and bloody discharges of bowels. These facts, as well as careful drawings of the urinary deposits and black vomit were submitted to the Board of Health.

The bark *Excelsior*, lying at the foot of Calliope street, Post 13, First District, was carefully inspected, the crew mustered on deck and ordered to remain on board.

The bark *Excelsior*, Capt. J. L. Bjorkgren, sailed from London, February 17, 1880, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro April 13; left Rio on the tenth of May, and arrived at the Mississippi Quarantine Station June 24, having been on the voyage about fifty-six days. Her crew consisted of three officers and nine seamen.

No case of sickness occurred either at Rio or on the voyage to the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

In accordance with orders issued by the President of the Board of Health, the *Excelsior* was detained at the Mississippi Quarantine Station for twelve days. During this time the coffee, 3600 sacks, constituting the entire cargo, the ballast being of granite rock, was shifted, aired and subjected to repeated fumigations with sulphurous acid gas; the ship was cleaned and the bilge water pumped out and replaced with a solution of copperas and carbolic acid.

Arrived at New Orleans on the fifth of July, commenced discharging cargo, which was consigned to Messrs. Johnston & Gordon, No. 138 Gravier street, and the coffee (3600 sacks) was deposited in the Montgomery Warehouse, on Fulton, between St. Joseph and Julia streets.

The following orders were immediately issued:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, July 10, 1880.

Capt. Thos. McLellan, N. O. Towboat Line:

DEAR SIR—You are hereby authorized and commanded to return the Swedish bark *Excelsior*, now lying at the foot of Calliope street, to the Mississippi River Quarantine Station at the earliest practicable moment.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, July 10, 1880.

Capt. S. L. Bjorkgren, Bark *Excelsior*:

DEAR SIR—In behalf of the public safety, and in obedience to the Acts of the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, establishing and regulating quarantine for the protection of the State against the importation of foreign pestilence, you are hereby commanded to return your vessel, the bark "*Excelsior*," to the Mississippi Quarantine Station. In case of the absence of the master, the officer next in command will execute this order. I have authorized Capt. Thos. McLellan, of the New Orleans Towboat Line, to execute this order.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

In the absence of the captain, the second officer refused to leave the wharf on the ground that the vessel was not properly ballasted, and would capsize if towed into the stream.

An order was then issued to the Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, commanding him, in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Board of Health, to remove the bark *Excelsior* forthwith to the Quarantine Station.

BOARD OF HEALTH, July 11, 1880.

Joseph Holt, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, First District:

Dear Sir—I have ordered the bark "*Excelsior*," lying at the foot of Calliope street, First District, back to Quarantine Station. She is at this moment in the hands of the Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. I desire that you shall at once execute the following important offices:

1. Assist the authorities (if necessary), in having the vessel properly ballasted and speedily towed off.
2. Communicate all facts in your possession with reference to the fumigation of this vessel, and of the coffee in the warehouse; also full record of your inspections whilst in the harbor of New Orleans.*

*NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1880.

1. Name of Vessel? *Excelsior*.
2. Name of Captain or Master? S. L. Bjorkgren.
3. Tonnage or Class of Vessel? 450.
4. From whence is the vessel you command? Rio de Janeiro.
5. How many days have you been on the passage? Fifty-eight to New Orleans.
6. At what port or ports have you touched? None.
7. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port from whence your vessel sailed? Yellow Fever.
13. Have you any Bills of Health? Yes.
15. During the course of your Cruise or Passage, what cases of disease have occurred on board? None.

3. Ascertain the names and address and residence of all persons who visited the vessel up to date, and hold them under careful observation.

Report at once to the Board of Health any cases of disease which may in future occur among the people.*

17. Have any deaths taken place on board your vessel since you left the last port? No.
18. Are there any sick on your vessel at this time? No.
20. Has Yellow Fever, Small Pox, Cholera or Plague ever existed on this ship? No.
22. What is the number of Officers? Three.
23. What is the number of the Crew? Nine.
24. What is the number of Passengers? None.
25. What is your cargo? Coffee.
26. To whom is the cargo consigned? Johnston, Gordon & Co.
27. What is the present sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers? Good.
28. Have you a Medical officer. No.

S. L. BJORKGREN, Master.
H. G. F. MIKSTROM.

Subscribed to before me, JOSEPH HOLT, M. D., Sanitary Inspector First District.

*Special report of discharge of cargo of Excelsior, by Joseph Holt, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, First District.

Joseph Jones, M. D. President Board of Health:

Sir—Accompanying this, I present you a complete list of persons employed in discharging the cargo of the ship Excelsior, twenty in number, eighteen of whom are colored and two whites, and all of them of long residence in this city. The warehousemen handling the cargo are colored, and also of long residence. The gentlemen engaged in supervising the work and as book-keepers, etc., are likewise fully acclimated.

One hundred and thirty-one bags of this coffee which had been sent to Mobile railroad depot for shipment was returned to warehouse, together with eighty bags from the Mississippi warehouse which had come in contact with it. No sickness on vessels or in houses in vicinity of where the Excelsior was moored.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH HOLT, M. D...
Sanitary Inspector, First District.

NAMES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN DISCHARGING CARGO OF BARK EXCELSIOR, JULY 7TH, 1880.

Duncan McNeill, Stevedore, residence, 57 Orange street.

Jno. Foley, Foreman, Robin, between Peters and Tchoupitoulas.

Daniel Webster, colored.	Chas. Crosby, colored.	Silas Smith, colored.	Alex. Payne, colored.
George Butler,	D. W. Daniels,	Wm. Adams,	Peter Robinson,
Joe Harris,	Jessy Hall,	Chas. Irvine,	Abraham Shields,
Alex. Harris,	Joshua Jones,	A. Larceno,	Dan Smith,
Tom Smith,	Frank Ray,		

LIST OF NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HANDLED COFFEE IN WAREHOUSE, FROM BARK EXCELSIOR, 7TH TO 12TH OF JULY, 1880, BY JOSEPH HOLT, SANITARY INSPECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT.

Chas. Dittman, Proprietor.

J. F. Jourdan, Clerk.

H. Wight, Warehouseman.

LABORERS.

— Charbonnet, white.	A. Barbe, colored.	Jack Wilson, colored.	Jack Leonard, colored.
— Torregosa, white.	Ed. Vincent, colored.	Ed. Boon, colored.	Chas. Jefferson, colored.
P. Seguin, white.	Gab. Bernard, colored.	Poland John, colored.	A. Joseph, colored.
L. Davis, colored.	— Casimere, colored.	Alex. Robinson, colored.	Robt. Fillmore, colored.
— Godfrey, colored.	Thos. Briscoe, colored.	P. Jones, colored.	Fred. Domingo, colored.
A. Nibert, colored.	H. Hunt, colored.	Jack Rogers, colored.	John Pierre, colored.
T. Venerable, colored.	Mose Danson, colored.	Jos. Reville, colored.	Chas. Wright, colored.
— Palmer, colored.	Jos. Auguste, colored.	Wm. Walker, colored.	— Hardie, colored.
Pierre Regis, colored.	Baptiste Dalbi, colored.	Louis Emile, colored.	Clem. James, colored.
Chas. James, colored.	Joe Valdez, colored.	Joe Williams, colored.	

NAMES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HANDLING COFFEE (EX. BARK EXCELSIOR) IN MONTGOMERY WAREHOUSE AFTER ITS FUMIGATION, JULY 8TH TO 12TH, 1880.

Mr. Chas. Dittman, Proprietor.

Mr. J. F. Jourdan, Clerk.

Mr. H. Wight, Warehouseman.

LABORERS.

*Paul Seguin, white.	Dick Miller, white.	Mark Thompson, colored.	— Nicholas, colored.
— Goldsmith, white.	— Heins, white.	Joe Baptiste, colored.	Joe Cherre, colored.
Louis Landry, white.	— Ibois, white.	*Wm. Walker, colored.	*Pierre Regisse, colored.
Paul Jordan, white.	— Sancier, white.	*— Palmer, colored.	*Joe Williams, colored.
George Schumberg, white.	*Fred. Domingo, colored.	*— Hardie, colored.	*Joe Valdez, colored.
H. Schumberg, white.	*A. Nibert, colored.	John Edwards, colored.	*— Gabi, colored.
O. Schumberg, white.	*T. Venerable, colored.	*Louis Davis, colored.	*Chas. Wright, colored.
*— Charbonnet white.	*Jack Rogers, colored.	*— Godfrey, colored.	*Alf. Barbe, colored.
A. Giraud, white.	*Chas. James, colored.	Dan McCray, colored.	*Edw. Vincent, colored.
Joe Prudhomme, white.	— Hegano, colored.	Chas. Day, colored.	

N. B.—Those marked * were also employed before the fumigation of the coffee took place.

RECORD RAILROAD INSPECTION FOR JULY 12, 1880, BY J. M. WATKINS, M. D., INSPECTOR. NEW ORLEANS, July 13, 1880.

To Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health:

Dear Sir—Since my last report I have inspected freight and waybills of Trains Nos. 10 and 12, at the

4. The public safety demands that the warehouse in which the coffee has been stored shall be immediately and sufficiently fumigated with sulphurous acid gas. I am aware of the fact that you have already fumigated the cargo of the "Excelsior," both in the vessel and in the warehouse, but it is necessary that the process should be repeated. These measures are directed by the fact that one of the crew died at the Touro Infirmary with the symptoms of Yellow Fever.*

Respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

These measures were fully executed, and the Civil Sheriff returned the bark "Excelsior" to the Mississippi Quarantine Station on the morning of the 11th inst.

Under the direction of Dr. Loeber, surgeon in charge of the Touro Infirmary, all the necessary measures of fumigation and disinfection have been executed.

BOARD OF HEALTH, July 12, 1880.

Messrs. Johnston, Gordon & Co., 138 Gravier street.

Gentlemen—The Board of Health regard it to be inexpedient to ship any of the cargo of the Bark "Excelsior" until such time as shall be indicated.†

Respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

The representative of the National Board of Health in New Orleans was also notified on the 10th inst. of the existence of a case of Yellow Fever at the Touro Infirmary.

It is worthy of note that neither at Rio nor at the Quarantine Station during a period of fifty-eight days, did any sickness occur on board the "Excelsior," and the case of the seaman, James Kenney, was not developed until the vessel had been not exceeding sixty hours at her wharf at New Orleans.

The Swedish Consul has notified me that he will protest officially against the action of the President of the Board of Health, and lay the whole matter before his Government. I

depot of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad. The following shipments of coffee were refused a certificate, and in consequence the railroad authorities declined taking it:

E. P. Cottraux to M. Forcheimer & Co., at Mobile, 131 bags.

E. P. Cottraux to M. Forcheimer & Co., at Mobile, 90 bags.

H. T. Cottam to Greenwood, Shubuta, at Miss., 10 bags.

Zuburbeir & Behan, to Green & Co., at Blackwater, Fla., 8 bags.

Pohlman to L. M. Davis at Pensacola, Fla., 3 bags.

Pohlman to J. Ollinger, at Milton, Fla., 5 bags.

Bailey to A. E. B. W., at Biloxi, Miss., 1 bag.

The shipment by E. P. Cottraux included 100 bags of the cargo of the Excelsior from Rio, and it is now in car No. 246 at the depot of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

The following shipment was allowed to go through on a guarantee by the shipper that it had been in store six months and received from Mexico.

Smith Bros. & Co., to Johnson, Fewman & Co., at Louisville, Ky., 50 bales.

Smith Bros. & Co., to Pearson, Roberts & Co., Lexington, Ky., 25 bales.

Respectfully,

J. M. WATKINS, M. D., Inspector.

*It having been rumored, and also asserted by an agent of the National Board of Health, that two men had deserted from the bark Excelsior. I made inquiry of the Royal Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, and of the agents of the ship, and also directed the police of New Orleans to investigate and arrest the men, and in addition commissioned Dr. Holt to make a thorough investigation. I found the statement to be false. No seamen deserted from the bark Excelsior.

The following is the special report of Dr. Joseph Holt, Sanitary Inspector, First District:

[Special report on two men, said to have deserted from the bark Excelsior, by Joseph Holt, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, First District.]

Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health:

Sir:—After diligent inquiry in all of the known sailor boarding-houses, it is impossible to discover the whereabouts of the two sailors said to have left the Excelsior while in this port.

If it were possible to furnish their names and nationality it would be of advantage in prosecuting the search. Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH HOLT, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, First District.

The Royal Vice Consul of Sweden and Denmark affirmed that no men had deserted from the bark Excelsior, and stated that such an event was impossible without the knowledge of the Royal Vice Consul.

† Previous to the issuance of this order, about 600 bags of coffee had been shipped from the cargo of the Excelsior to several points, and a portion of this to Houston Texas.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 10, 1880.

S. M. Bemis, M. D., Member National Board of Health, New Orleans, Louisiana:

Sir—Case presenting symptoms of Yellow Fever, carried this day from bark Excelsior to Touro Infirmary.

I have ordered bark Excelsior back to Mississippi Quarantine Station, and have take all necessary precautions.

Will furnish any further information desired.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

have advised him to take time and consider, and to consult me fully in any steps which he may take, as it may be possible, by friendly advice, to prevent any litigation, especially as in the capacity of Executive Officer of the Board of Health, my action was dictated solely with regard to the public safety and welfare.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

The following is the reply of his Excellency, S. D. McEnery, Acting Governor:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
New Orleans, July 14, 1880. }

Dr. Joseph Jones, President Louisiana Board of Health:

SIR—I have received and read with pleasure, your reply of the action of the Board of Health, in the matter of the Swedish bark "Excelsior."

That action has my approval in every particular, as entirely necessary and strictly legal.

I especially approve the return of the "Excelsior" to the Quarantine Station, as a measure of necessary precaution wholly in accordance with law.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
S. D. MCENERY, Acting Governor.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1880.—Dr. Wilkinson, Mississippi Quarantine Station: I have ordered the bark Excelsior back to Quarantine Station. Retain her until further orders.
(Signed) JOSEPH JONES, M. D.

July 13, 1880.—Dr. Wilkinson, Mississippi Quarantine Station: Telegraph condition of crew bark Excelsior. Render the sick all possible assistance.
(Signed) JOSEPH JONES, M. D.

Telegrams and also written instructions were dispatched by the President of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana to the Resident and Assistant Resident Physicians at the Mississippi Quarantine Station, giving the facts relating to the occurrence of a case of fever and the return of the vessel to Quarantine; and stringent orders were issued to keep the vessel and crew in close quarantine, separated from all other vessels, allowing no communication with the shore on either side, or with the city of New Orleans, or with the settlements at the Jetties and Pilot Town.

[Telegram.]

MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION, July 11, 1880.—To Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health: This is to certify that Capt. Boyle, Deputy Sheriff, brought to anchor Swedish bark Excelsior at Mississippi River Quarantine Station on July 11, at 10 o'clock P. M.
C. P. WILKINSON,
Assistant Resident Physician.

[Extract from letters of instructions to Resident Quarantine Physician.]

The accident to the Resident Quarantine Physician, and the unfortunate occurrence of Yellow Fever upon the bark Excelsior necessitating her immediate return to Quarantine; has necessarily thrown much additional labor upon the Assistant Quarantine Physician, employ acclimated nurses for the sick; supplies, including brandy, coffee, tea, sugar and flour, have been shipped for the use of the sick in hospital.

Accurate and full information is required by the Board of Health concerning the following matters:

(a). Detail accurately the process of disinfection and fumigation to which the bark Excelsior was subjected during the detention of twelve days at Quarantine. State the mode of shifting and ventilating cargo, and the amount of sulphur used in each fumigation. Give an accurate transcript of the Quarantine Record relating to this vessel. State the condition of the bilge water, the hold, keelson, fore-castle, cabin bunks, etc., and all facts relating to the cleansing of the vessel.

(b). Give an accurate account of the vessel after her arrival at Quarantine, with full history of crew.

(c). Give an accurate outline of each case treated in hospital, including name, age, nativity, general condition, temperature, pulse, respiration, treatment and result.

(d). Anchor the Excelsior in an isolated situation, at least 1000 yards from other vessels, and allow no communication between this and other vessels, or with the city or the settlements along the Mississippi River.

(e). In the event of the arrival of another ship from Rio, telegraph the facts at once

to the President of the Board of Health, and await orders as to disposition of ship and cargo.

(f). The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana demand that every law of the State now in force relating to the protection of the State from the introduction of foreign pestilence, shall be rigidly executed; and that under no circumstances shall the Quarantine Physician or his assistant assume any authority as to the modification of the execution of said laws.

(g). Isolate all ships, by as great a space at the Quarantine Station, as may be practicable.

(h). The bark *Excelsior* should be again subjected to repeated and thorough fumigations and cleansings. The bilge water should be replaced several times with copperas and carbolic acid solution. The decks, hold and all woodwork should be thoroughly scrubbed and washed with carbolic or copperas solution, indicated in the rules and regulations of this Board of Health.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

The following protests were received from the Royal Vice Consulate of Sweden and Norway:

ROYAL VICE-CONSULATE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, }
New Orleans, July 15, 1880. }

To the Hon. Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health, City of New Orleans:

Sir—I have the honor to hand you herewith enclosed the protest of the Captain of the Swedish bark *Excelsior* against the action of your honorable Board of returning the vessel to Quarantine Station.

From the evening papers I learn that Acting Mayor Isaacson has suggested to you to remove the *Excelsior* to Ship Island, or some other isolated place. I do not believe that you or your honorable Board will entertain any such suggestion, but nevertheless I, George Gerdes, Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, herewith do most solemnly protest against removing the Swedish bark *Excelsior* from Quarantine Station to any other place than back to this city.

I have the honor to sign myself your most obedient servant,

GEORGE GERDES, Royal Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Port of New Orleans, July 13, 1880.

To the Honorable Joseph Jones Esq., M. D., President Board of Health, and members thereof:

Gentlemen.—Your orders for the removal of my vessel, the Swedish Bark "*Excelsior*" from her wharf at the foot of Callopie street, and returning her to the Quarantine station having been executed, I now respectfully submit this, my solemn protest against said action of your honorable Board; and urgently request a reconsideration of your action in the premises on the following grounds set forth by me, all of which are submitted with truth to your honorable Board, and relief asked for at your earliest convenience, to-wit:

1st. That no cause for such removal existed or at this moment exists, for the detention of said Bark "*Excelsior*," on account of any violation of law or custom, whereby maritime Nations are allowed the right or freedom of your port, having submitted myself, crew and vessel, to all and every restriction required necessary and assisted thereto, with all means at my command, to entitle me to those rights in the premises which when once granted, are by all nations considered inviolable.

2nd. That any case of sickness that have occurred on board of my vessel the "*Excelsior*," since her arrival at this port, or what may hereafter occur, are traceable only to local causes met with and encountered in this city and port, and the consequences thereof can not be attributable to any cause or causes previously taken place on board of said vessel as the entire facts relating to my present voyage, and hereafter explained, will set forth, viz:

That myself and crew arrived in this port in a perfect state of health, having performed a long and tedious voyage of one hundred and forty days since leaving London on the 17th of February last, after fifty-seven days passage to Rio de Janeiro remaining in that port twenty-six days, and was forty-six days at sea, before reaching your quarantine station, where we remained twelve days, enduring the trying ordeal of fumigation, and during all this time not one of my crew had been sick or in any way ailing. After remaining two days at the wharf of Callopie street, where my crew had full liberty for the first time since leaving London, to indulge themselves in Fruit, Liquors, and a total change of diet, two of my crew were taken sick, and I employed a regular city physician to attend them, and one of them immediately recovered under his treatment, while the other crew worse, was sent to the Touro Infirmary where he died; of what disease I do not know; but most solemnly believe was caused by above mentioned change and indulgences, no doubt aggravated by the excessive heat in the day and cool nights, bringing on inflammation and sickness, which terminated fatally in the case of John McKenna.

That my vessel has been kept in a perfect state of cleanliness during said voyage, and was particularly so upon her arrival at this port, which fact you can ascertain from your Inspector, and by whose testimony I rest this matter.

That myself, crew, vessel and cargo, having once performed the rigorous quarantine, established according to the theories of your National and Local Board of Health, and when practiced by your authorities, guaranteed to the world to be sufficient safeguard against all infectious diseases, and having during twelve days endured said rigorous measures, during which time all my crew remained in their former good state of health and that only after your authorities were convinced of the safety of my vessel and crew passing through this ordeal, was a release granted, which according to maritime rules, should be sufficient safeguard to entitle myself, crew and vessel from further detention, and grant me the same privileges enjoyed by other maritime nations visiting your port.

That resting my convictions on the facts of above mentioned principle, I have chartered my vessel to perform another voyage from this port, to a port in France, binding myself by a contract, which will be violated

should you much longer detain my vessel; and myself and vessel, and all parties interested therein be damaged.

Having thus presented all the points as they truly are, I respectfully request your reconsideration of the vessels removal and that you will order her release at first practical opportunity, so that I may be able to fulfil my obligations into which my vessel is legally bound, but now entirely prevented by your actions in the premises.

Hoping your favorable reply, I remain yours truly.

S. L. BJÖRGREN, Master Swedish Bark "Excelsior."

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA. }
New Orleans, July 19, 1880. }

Hon. George Gardes, Royal Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway :

Sir—Your communication of the 15th inst. was duly laid before the Board of Health.

The bark Excelsior will not be removed from the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

By telegram received from Quarantine Station, yesterday, two deaths had occurred among the three men in Hospital. The other two of the crew are reported as doing well. Shall be pleased to have a personal interview with the Royal Vice Consul of Sweden.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

The following is an extract from the report of the Assistant Quarantine Physician, Dr. C. P. Wilkinson, with reference to bark Excelsior, in reply to inquiries of President Board of Health :

MISSISSIPPI RIVER QUARANTINE STATION, July 21, 1880.

To Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health, New Orleans, La. :

Dear Sir—The Swedish bark Excelsior arrived at this station on June 25, 1880, from Rio, forty-five days out, loaded with 3600 bags of coffee and some few tons of rock ballast, twelve men all told, being on board. Had never had any sickness on board since leaving London, in the month of February, and had never had, to the knowledge of the present captain.

The vessel was capable of carrying about twelve thousand bags of coffee, and consequently had only about one-third of cargo.

On June 26 the vessel was fumigated, hold, cabin and fore-castle—say twenty pounds of sulphur burned in iron pots in hold, ten pounds in cabin and ten pounds in fore-castle.

June 27 being Sunday, the bark was not disturbed, as the men on board the bark were not disposed to shift cargo.

The bilge pumps of the vessel were worked by the crew of the vessel, and foul bilge water was discharged. Carbolic acid and copperas were put into the pumps every day, and the bilge water was made clean and smelled only of carbolic acid. Cargo was shifted sack by sack from amidships, both forward and aft. Under my personal supervision, acting under Dr. Finney, two fumigations were given to the bark. During my absence two more fumigations were given, making in all four.

Since the return of the bark Excelsior I have, in my opinion, thoroughly disinfected the bark with one continuous fumigation, burning not less than one hundred pounds of sulphur in her various compartments.

One man on board was removed to Hospital at 6 a. m., July 12.

The second at 7:30 a. m., July 13.

The third at 7 p. m., July 14.

The two last died, respectively, at 2 a. m., 17th inst., and 3 a. m., 18th inst.

*There are present on board the said bark seven men, which fills her complement—so none have deserted; the rumor, therefore, is false.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. WILKINSON,
Assistant Resident Physician.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, on the 15th of July, 1880, a committee of three consisting of Dr. J. C. Beard, Dr. J. P. Davidson and Dr. F. Loeber, were appointed to visit the Mississippi Quarantine Station and to investigate matters relating to its conduct, and more especially all facts relating to the Bark Excelsior.

Acting Governor of the State, Hon. S. D. McEnery, was invited to accompany the committee.

Dr. Rutherford, Health Officer of Texas, who on the solicitation of the member of the National Board of Health residing in New Orleans, had been sent by the Governor of Texas to investigate the sanitary condition of New Orleans, and the case of the Excelsior, was also invited to accompany the members of the Board of Health.

The following is the report of the committee :

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, July 22, 1880. }

To the Board of Health, State of Louisiana :

Sirs—We, the undersigned committee, appointed by your honorable body to inspect and investigate the workings of the Mississippi Quarantine Station, would most respectfully

report that they proceeded to the above-named station on Wednesday, July 12, 1880, accompanied by Gov. S. D. McEnery, Dr. R. Rutherford, of Houston, Texas, Drs. E. T. Shepard and F. Formento, and gentlemen of the press. We investigated as regards all vessels that have been at Quarantine Station during our administration, but more especially as regards the Swedish bark *Excelsior*, and elicited the following testimony:

TESTIMONY REGARDING BARK EXCELSIOR.

C. Henry Merritt, Assistant Boarding Officer, U. S. Warehouse—Boarded *Excelsior* and unsealed her hatches on the day of her arrival, June 25, 1880, and sealed them on her departure, July 5, 1880; knows she was fumigated; no one sick on board to his knowledge; while at Quarantine boarded *Excelsior* several times and each time smelled sulphur burning very strongly; this vessel appeared cleaner than the average vessel.

R. H. Taylor, U. S. Warehouse Boatman—Boarded *Excelsior* on morning of July 5, 1880, to assist in sealing hatches; smelled sulphur burning; no one on board sick to his knowledge.

G. T. Wilkstrom, Mate of bark *Excelsior*—Arrived at Quarantine June 25, 1880; left July 5, 1880; no one sick at Rio; no one sick at sea; crew all went ashore at Rio twice; crew comprised twelve men, captain, two mates, nine seamen; crew went below decks seven or eight times while at sea; *Excelsior* was twenty-nine days at Rio; was at sea fifty-six days; whole crew assisted in shifting cargo at Quarantine; crew obliged to sleep on deck while at Quarantine on account of sulphur fumes; *Excelsior* was fumigated four times at Quarantine; bilge water pumped out and renewed; very foul at first, less so afterwards; no one was sick while at Quarantine June 25 to July 5, 1880; present crew consists of seven men, all well, and one man in hospital convalescing.

James Daly, Cockswain Quarantine Boat—Boarded *Excelsior*; assisted in fumigating her; used each time five pots, each containing at each fumigation from fifteen to twenty pounds of sulphur; no one sick on board vessel; was fumigated twice to his knowledge; left for city before the completion of fumigation.

Henry Car, Boatman Quarantine Station—Boarded *Excelsior*; assisted four times in fumigating her; used five pots; amount of sulphur used each time in each pot about fifteen to twenty pounds.

Frank Richmond, Boatman Quarantine Station—Boarded *Excelsior*; assisted in her fumigation four times; cargo was shifted; bilge water was pumped out and replaced by solution of copperas and carbolic acid; used five pots in fumigation, each pot contained each time fifteen to twenty pounds of sulphur; positive that whole vessel was saturated with fumes of sulphur; crew all well while at Quarantine; no one except crew allowed on vessel while at Quarantine; no intercourse allowed between vessels lying at Quarantine.

Joseph Swan, Boatman Quarantine Station—Assisted four times in the fumigation of *Excelsior*; used each time five pots, each containing fifteen to twenty pounds of sulphur; no one sick on board; bilge water pumped out and replaced by solution of copperas and carbolic acid.

Dr. J. F. Finney, Resident Physician, Quarantine Station—*Excelsior*'s condition was about the average for sailing vessels in point of cleanliness; no sickness on board while at Quarantine; fumigated vessel repeatedly used at each fumigation sixty to seventy pounds of sulphur; bilge water pumped out and replaced by solution of copperas and carbolic acid, (this is done to all vessels); all vessels are inspected and cleaned thoroughly even though they may not come from an infected port.

Dr. Wilkinson, Assistant Quarantine Physician—Corroborates Dr. Finney's statement, and adds that the bilge water was pumped out and renewed several times and replaced by solution copperas and carbolic acid; the *Excelsior* was fumigated to his certain knowledge four times; crew all well while at Quarantine; one of the crew is now in the hospital convalescing; no one else sick; there is no sickness in the neighborhood of Quarantine Station, either on this or the other side of the river; no communication is allowed between vessels while at Quarantine, the cargo of *Excelsior* was shifted from one part of the hold to the other and thoroughly fumigated; the hold of the vessel was ventilated as well as fumigated; the crew of the Quarantine boat are all acclimated persons.

The Committee most respectfully request further time for the completion of the report on the Buildings, etc., at the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

J. C. BEARD,
W. DAVIDSON.
F. LOEBEL.

The Board of Health retained the *Excelsior* at the Quarantine Station for over one month after the removal of the last case from the vessel on the fourteenth of July.

The man removed on the twelfth to Quarantine Hospital, and who recovered, was released on the twenty-fifth from the hospital as entirely convalescent.

The President of the Board of Health advocated the release of the vessel one month after the removal of the last case to the hospital, on condition that she be retained at some point below the city, on the opposite side of the River, there receiving her cargo. It was held that it was not advisable for the vessel to come up into the harbor among the shipping.

The opinion of the Resident Quarantine Physician was also to the same effect, as will be seen from the following letter:

MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE, August 4, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President of Board of Health, New Orleans, La.:

Sir—Knowing of considerable discussion arising as to the detention of the Swedish bark *Excelsior* at this station, I beg leave to state:

That it having been abundantly proved that the vessel and cargo were thoroughly fumigated at this station, and the Yellow Fever contracted by members of the crew was contracted whilst the crew were engaged in the then unfumigated portion of the cargo, which they were shifting preparatory to fumigation; and, that the first case of Yellow Fever occurring on said bark in New Orleans, appeared on eighth day of July, without further spread of the disease.

That the second, third and fourth cases appeared at this station respectively, the eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth of the same month. That the two last died respectively on the seventeenth and eighteenth of same month, all their effects brought on shore, consisting of a shirt, pair of pants, shoes, socks and a quilt, were buried with them. That the first case occurring here has recovered and is now on board the bark, being returned there 31st of July, having first thoroughly washed himself, a clean suit of clothes given him, and those with which he came on shore having been thoroughly boiled and washed. That the vessel has again been subjected to a thorough disinfection with sulphurous acid gas, copperas and carbolic acid. That no further cases of illness or disease at any time having occurred on board since the vessel has been at this station, I suggest that after another fumigation, and should no further cases of illness occur on board within thirty days after the last, that the vessel be allowed to proceed to New Orleans, and to satisfy public uneasiness, be made to anchor in mid stream; receive her supplies and cargo there, and be allowed to proceed to sea.

In my opinion, the best manner of proceeding in reference to the repairs necessary at this station, would be to request one of the State Board of Engineers to proceed to this station, make a thorough examination and report plans and specifications upon the same; upon which report the Board of Health could advertise for sealed proposals for the work.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. FINNEY, Resident Physician.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 16, 1880.—Dr. Finney, Mississippi Quarantine: Board directs release of Excelsior thirty days from transferring last case of fever to hospital, July 14.

Fumigate ship, clothing, etc. Sprinkle hallast with fifty gallons copperas and carbolic acid solution.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.

President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

The Bark Excelsior was released from quarantine on the eighteenth of August, and was allowed to come up to Wood's Powder Wharf, on the opposite side of the Mississippi River, below Algiers, across from the United States Barracks.

The President of the Board of Health placed the vessel in the charge of Dr. Mioton, Sanitary Inspector of Fifth District. A policeman was detailed to remain on board to prevent communication with shore or city. The vessel was sealed by acclimated carpenters, and loaded with grain, the floating grain elevator being towed down.

Every effort was made to protect the State of Louisiana and Valley of Mississippi from the introduction of Yellow Fever from this vessel; and the effort of the Board of Health was crowned with success, as no case of Yellow Fever was propagated from the bark Excelsior.

The following is the report of the Sanitary Inspector of the Fifth District, in whose charge the Excelsior was placed:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA. }

New Orleans, November 15, 1880. }

Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health:

Sir—I most respectfully furnish you with the following informations concerning the Swedish bark Excelsior, Capt. Bjorkgren, and its sojourn at Wallace Wood's Powder Wharf, at Tunisburg, Fifth District:

The Excelsior on its return from Quarantine Station landed at the above named place, on the sixteenth day of August, 1880, at about half-past 2 o'clock p. m. Having been informed of her arrival I immediately took charge of the vessel, placed one of my officers, Mr. James Norvell, on board, strictly forbidding any person to come on board without a written permit from the President of the Board of Health; and also not to allow any of the inmates of said bark to go on land. These instructions were strictly carried out, and none but those employed in loading the bark were admitted, not before, however, having been carefully examined by me as to whether they were fully acclimated or not. The Excelsior remained twenty-nine days at the Powder Wharf, and left for Bayonne, France, on the thirteenth day of September, 1880, loaded with grain.

I visited the bark twice, daily, morning and evening, as I was instructed to do, my officer remaining on board from 5½ o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. Two cases of dengue occurred on board during her stay in port, which I reported personally to the President of the Board of Health. Quinine and a light purgative were administered, the fever readily subsided, and patients got well.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Your most obedient servant,

EUG. J. MIOTON, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, Fifth District.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA. }

New Orleans, November 15, 1880. }

Carpenter's force on board of Excelsior:

George Anderson, fifty-seven years in city, 505 Craps street.

Chas. Boutiller, twenty years in city, 51 Kerlerec street.

N. Rigamier, life in city, Dorgenois, near St. Bernard street.

Aug. Sandrock, life in city, 51 Kerlerec street.

A. Donafort, life in city, 166 St. Anthony street.

H. D. Gross, twenty-eight years in city, 29 Spain street.

W. Lowe, thirty-five years in city, 517 Dauphine street.

E. S. Taylor, life in city, 167 Constance street.

C. Anderson, four-and-a-half years in city, 293 Old Levee street.

F. Fisher, fifteen years in city, Seventh street, between Fulton and Tchoupitoulas.

EUG. J. MIOTON, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, Fifth District.

The preeeding official records illustrate the prompt action of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, in the cases of the Vanguard and Excelsior, and the efforts to cleanse and disinfect vessels from Rio de Janerio, and other infected ports, regardless of the time necessary to accomplish these results. The resident member of the National Board of Health, under the guise of an editorial letter, headed "a card of explanation to my professional friends," published almost simultaneously in the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* and New Orleans Democrat, uses the following language:

"There are three heresies regarding quarantine, which are each held to a limited extent in this city; 1st. Persons who have had Yellow Fever will not have it again, don't fear it, and have very little patience with those who do; 2nd. It originates *de novo* here and elsewhere, consequently quarantines are futile and should be abolished; 3rd. Quarantines obstruct trade and it is right to keep them off, if even by the concealment or misrepresentation of facts. The President of the State Board, expressed himself very decidedly in favor of the indigenous origin of the first Excelsior case. Certainly his conduct would indicate that the third mentioned heresy has had its influence over him. While I shall not accuse the daily papers of this city with having adopted either one of these heresies, in all probability they were persuaded that it was their duty to advocate any policy which governed the conduct of the State Board."

The calumnies with reference to the "indigenous origin of the first Excelsior case," and with reference to the keeping off the quarantines by the "*concealment and misrepresentation* of facts," were first published in the daily papers of Memphis, Tenn. without the name of the fabricator.

* November 1880. Vol. VIII, No. 5, p. 476, edited by S. M. Bemiss, M. D., W. H. Watkins, M. D. and S. S. Herrick, M. D.

RELATIONS
OF
NATIONAL & STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH
TO THE
LEGAL AUTHORITIES OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SHIP ISLAND QUARANTINE
OF THE
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, ESTABLISHED BY THE CENTRAL NATIONAL AUTHORITY AT WASHINGTON.

INTER-STATE AND DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

It is not our intention to enter into any account of the differences which arose between the National Board of Health and the State Board in 1879; it is well known, however, that the relations were not of the most amicable nature; and it was thought by many that New Orleans would form the objective point of operations in 1880.

The attitude of the National Board of Health to the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana at the opening of the year 1880 was forcibly stated by Surgeon, John S. Billings, M. D., of the United States Army, and Vice President of the National Board of Health, in his popular article on Yellow Fever, published in the *International Review*, January, 1880, pp. 29-49.

The learned Dr. Billings thus alludes, in complimentary terms, to the merchants and physicians of New Orleans:

"The first is the difficulty of obtaining information as to the existence of the earlier cases in time to prevent communication with, or from them. It is to the interest of many wealthy business men to prevent the announcement

of the existence of such cases, as the matter now stand; for the announcement of the existence of a case of fever in New Orleans or Mobile results in the establishment of local quarantines at once against those cities. Were such quarantines established only when really necessary, and on uniform and reasonable plan, such concealment would be far less necessary and the motives to it would be much less powerful.

"On the other hand, if the inland towns in more immediate commercial intercourse with New Orleans could feel that they had reliable information as to the disease in the latter city, they would be much less fearful and much more judicious in their efforts to protect themselves than they now are. The concealment of the few cases of the fever which occurred in Morgan City last August, and the resulting epidemic which could have been easily prevented had timely warning been given, illustrate one side of the question; while on the other may be placed the local quarantine against New Orleans during the greater part of the summer, although there was no necessity for such quarantine for more than three weeks of the time, had it been possible to obtain reliable information as to the actual condition of the city. This is by no means generally understood, and New Orleans in particular has, prior to last summer, pursued what we consider to be a mistaken policy in this respect. Just as our ports establish quarantine during the summer against all vessels coming from West Indian ports regardless of the bills of health they may have, on the ground that no reliable information can be obtained as to the freedom of these ports from Yellow Fever, so a tendency to a similar action against New Orleans is being developed on the part of interior towns, and for the same reason.

* * "But no amount of assurance to this effect given by citizens, physicians or sanitarians of New Orleans will at present, nor for some time to come, give complete confidence to the interior towns. *The policy of concealment has been pursued so long and so uniformly, and its results have several times in the past proved so disastrous, that we can scarcely blame Pensacola or Galveston, Vicksburg or Memphis, for quarantining against New Orleans during the summer months.* There is but one remedy for this; and that is, to secure the fullest publicity; and to do this through persons whose competence and disinterestedness will not be doubted."*

Of course, the Vice President of the National Board of Health, having described the business men and physicians of New Orleans, as neither competent nor disinterested, and charged them with uniformly persuing the policy of concealment: There was no agency left for the salvation of the country from the dreaded epidemics of Yellow Fever, but the competent and disinterested members and agents of the National Board of Health.

Of the competency and disinterestedness of the members and employees of the National Board of Health, the citizens of New Orleans, have had ample opportunities of judging during the past summer and autumn.

*International Review, January, 1880, Yellow Fever by John S. Billings, M. D., pp. 29, 49. The italics are ours.

SHIP ISLAND QUARANTINE,

ESTABLISHED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, was re-organized on the eighth of April, 1880, and on the following day, the member of the National Board of Health residing in New Orleans, presented certain propositions with reference to the Ship Island Quarantine, which are fully set forth in the following correspondence:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, April 12, 1880. }

Hon. J. C. Egan, Attorney General, State of Louisiana:

Sir—As President of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I have the honor respectfully to submit to the Attorney General the following extracts from the proceedings of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, on the eleventh of April, 1880, containing the official communication of Prof. S. M. Bemiss, M. D., member of the National Board of Health, relative to the establishment and regulation of the Quarantine Station on Ship Island:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, }
New Orleans, April 10th, 1880. }

Professor Joseph Jones, President State Board of Health:

Sir—I wish respectfully to lay before the State Board, the following points of information regarding the Ship Island quarantine.

The precise rules and regulations for the government of Ship Island quarantine, will not be promulgated, until the meeting of the National Board of Health, on the second of May. They will not vary essentially from the following schedule of main points.

1st. The intentions of the Station at Ship Island, are (a) to diminish the danger of importation of infectious and epidemic diseases, by detaining and disinfecting infected vessels, at a distance sufficiently remote from the coast to prevent communication of disease from those quarantined; (b) to provide for passengers and crews of infected vessels good hospital accommodations and treatment for the sick, and comfortable and well isolated accommodations for the well, who may be detained for observation; (c) to provide suitable warehouses for storing cargo, while vessels are being fumigated, in order that goods, clothing, etc., shall be disinfected promptly and thoroughly.

2nd. Vessels which will be required to stop at Ship Island Quarantine Station are, (a) those which actually have infectious diseases among their passengers or crew; (b) those which have had such diseases on board during the voyage or their stay in a foreign port; (c) those which sail from ports dangerously infected with epidemic diseases or touch at such ports; (d) those vessels which will be required by the quarantine regulations of Louisiana, Mississippi or Alabama, to stop at Ship Island Station.

3rd. Vessels not included in the above enumerated classes, are not required to stop at Ship Island Quarantine.

4th. The station at Ship Island does not supersede or in any manner interfere with any state regulations now in force or hereafter to be enforced.

5th. It is not to deprive local boards of health of any revenues or pecuniary profits which would otherwise accrue to them.

The Quarantine Station at Ship Island, is intended to be entirely co-operative with those sanitary organizations engaged in the same important work of protecting from pestilential diseases, and their concurrence and co-operation are absolute necessities to its success. Therefore, the member of the National Board of Health to whose supervision this work is entrusted, respectfully asks an immediate reply to the following inquiries:

1st. Will the State Board of Health of Louisiana co-operate with the National Board, in enforcing such rules for the government of Ship Island Quarantine, as to not conflict with the above schedule?

2nd. Will the State Board of Health order vessels back to Ship Island which attempt to come to this port in contravention to these rules, except under any peculiar circumstances where the State Board and the undersigned, acting for the National Board, might concur in opinion that it was safe and proper to direct otherwise?

Will the State Board order its quarantine inspectors to accept bills of health and certificates of disinfection from the chief medical officer at Ship Island, and not subject vessels provided with them to further quarantine restrictions?

(Signed)

SAMUEL M. BEMISS, M. D., Member National Board of Health.

The President stated that Dr. Bemiss requested immediate action by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana on the propositions contained in his communication, as the Quarantine buildings were not yet commenced at Ship Island; and that his action as a member of the National Board of Health would be influenced to a certain extent by the response given to his propositions by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.

The President had replied to the author of the above communication by suggesting that it would be impossible to respond immediately and categorically to those propositions which related to the assumption of certain powers by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana over the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, as they involved questions of civil and commercial law. Without entering into an exhaustive analysis of the communication from the member of the National Board of Health, the President directed the attention of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana to the second proposition, namely, "Will the State Board of Health order vessels back to Ship Island which attempt to come to this port in contravention to these rules, except under any peculiar circumstances where the State Board, and the undersigned, acting for the National Board, might concur in opinion, that it was safe and proper to direct otherwise."

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana possesses no powers except those conferred by the acts of the Legislature of Louisiana, and such powers can only be exercised in accordance with the laws of the State and the laws of the United States, regulating the foreign and domestic commerce of the entire country. The several acts establishing "Quarantine for the protection of the State of Louisiana," passed by the Legislature of Louisiana March 15, 1855, February 8, 1858, March 18, 1858, March 16, 1870, March 24, 1876, and April 20, 1877, confer no power upon the Board of Health to order vessels out of the waters of Louisiana to any foreign or domestic port, or to any island or quarantine station under the jurisdiction of the United States.

A critical examination of the acts of Congress constituting the National Board of Health, approved March 3, 1879, and entitled "An Act to prevent the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases into the United States, and to establish a National Board of Health," and the subsequent "Acts to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States," approved June 2, 1879, confer no power either upon the National Board of Health or upon local Boards of Health to control foreign and domestic commerce to the extent of ordering ships from the ports of their destination to points beyond the jurisdiction of local State Boards. As the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana possesses no such power, and as the National Board of Health is incompetent to confer such power, the negative reply to the second proposition cannot be adduced as evidence that the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana is unwilling to co-operate with the National Board of Health in legal sanitary or quarantine measures.

While the State of Louisiana possesses quarantine buildings on the Mississippi River which have already cost more than sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000), the buildings and appliances for the Ship Island Quarantine have not yet been erected, and the efficiency or value of the Ship Island Quarantine has yet to be demonstrated.

It is manifest that should the Board of Health assume absolute control of the commerce of the Mississippi River from the northern confines of Louisiana to the Gulf of Mexico, the mere ordering of vessels back to Ship Island "which attempt to come to this port in contravention to their rules," might result in driving the commerce of the Mississippi Valley to other great commercial centres as Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and Savannah.

In view of the legal questions involved in the communication of the member of the National Board of Health, the President of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana urged the reference of the paper to the Attorney General of the State.

On motion of Mr. I. N. Marks, the Board empowered the President to refer the communication of the member of the National Board of Health to the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, with the request that his legal opinion be furnished at the earliest practicable moment.

In obedience to the preceding resolution I have the honor to place in the hands of the Attorney General the communication of Samuel M. Bemis, M. D., together with certain manuscript and printed documents relating to the Ship Island Quarantine, and the Acts of Congress constituting and defining the powers of the National Board of Health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA. }
New Orleans, April 15, 1880. }

Joseph Jones, M. D., President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir—Your communication, of the 12th inst., has been received; but as the questions propounded are ones of great importance I would prefer to have until next week in which to give my opinion on them, as other official duties have precluded me from giving them the attention they deserve in time for your meeting this evening.

Very respectfully,

J. C. EGAN, Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, La., April 22, 1880. }

Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health :

Dear Sir—Your communication referring to me the letter of the National Board of Health has been received. I consider that for the purposes of quarantine it would be in the power of your board to order ships coming to this port, back to Ship Island as a condition to their entry, if in your opinion, such a measure would tend to the better security of the State from infectious diseases. But as there is no absolute requirement, and as quarantine is in restraint of free commerce, it is, in my opinion, within the discretion of the Board to adopt such prudential measures as will protect the State from the importation of disease, and which will the most lightly affect the trade of our port.

While the law confides largely in the discretion of the Board, I think the trust reposed was not intended to be delegated, and no matter how high the character of the National Board may be, I think the law contemplates the personal service of the State Board in the prevention of pestilence. I am of the opinion, therefore, that bills of health and certificates of disinfection from the Chief Medical Officer at Ship Island should not be conclusively satisfactory to the State Board of Health. It is useless for me to advise your Board to a spirit of the fullest and most cordial co-operation with the National Board of Health compatible with your view of a sound system of prevention of epidemic diseases.

Very respectfully,

J. C. EGAN, Attorney General.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, April 23, 1880. }

Professor S. M. Bemis, M. D., Member National Board of Health, New Orleans, La.:

Sir—In reply to your communication of April 10, relating to the Ship Island Quarantine, I beg leave respectfully to submit the following:

On the 12th inst., on motion of Mr. I. N. Marks, the Board empowered the President to refer the communication of the member of the National Board of Health to the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, with the request that his legal opinion be furnished at the earliest practical moment.

The reply of Attorney General J. C. Egan, was received on the 22d, and laid before the Board of Health at its meeting on the evening of the same date, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

Upon reading the report Mr. I. N. Marks offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Dr. Bemis, of the National Board of Health, in a communication addressed to this Board, propounded certain interrogatories growing out of the proposed National Quarantine at Ship Island; and

"Whereas, the said communication was referred to the Attorney General of the State, in order to ascertain how far this Board possessed the legal power to carry out the desires of the National Board; and

"Whereas, the Attorney General holds the opinion that this Board can not delegate its power, and must, therefore, (under the laws of the State) perform its own functions;

"Be it therefore resolved, That the President of this Board be, and is hereby requested to reply to the communication of Dr. Bemis, conveying to him in substance the opinion of the Attorney General."

In obedience with this resolution I herewith enclose the following copy of the letter of the Attorney General.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, Washington, May 10, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President State Board of Health of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—I am directed by the National Board of Health to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of April 22, addressed to Dr. S. Bemis, the representative of the Board in New Orleans, and transmitting an opinion of the Attorney-General of the State on certain questions relative to the quarantine to be established under the auspices of the National Board at Ship Island, in aid of the State and municipal authorities in preventing the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the Gulf ports.

I am instructed to say that this Board is much gratified and obliged by your polite note and by the tenor of the opinion of the Attorney-General, which has been read with attention and entire concurrence in its conclusions. No specific practical conclusion is announced in your communication, but this Board understands that whilst the State Board of Health of Louisiana does not intend to, and does not in fact, delegate any one of the powers entrusted to it by law, and will not hold any bill of health or certificate of disinfection from the Chief Medical Officer at Ship Island "conclusively satisfactory" to the State authorities, they will nevertheless order infected ships cruising to the port of New Orleans back to the Quarantine Station established by the National Board at Ship Island as a condition to their entry into that port.

I am very respectfully and truly yours,

J. L. CABELL, President National Board of Health.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, May 15, 1880. }

Prof. J. L. Cabell, M. D., L.L. D., President National Board of Health, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—In reply to the communication of the President of the National Board of Health, of the tenth instant, relating to Ship Island Quarantine; the State Board of Health, at the

last regular meeting on the tenth instant, held that there was nothing in the official communication to the National Board of Health which warranted the assertion that "they will order infected ships coming to the port of New Orleans back to Quarantine Station, established by the National Board at Ship Island, as a condition of their entry into that port."

Enclosed please find copy of resolution offered by Mr. Marks on the twenty-second of April.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana cannot delegate its quarantine powers to any other organization, whether created by Congress or by individual States.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

The action of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana in declining to order vessels from infected ports back to Ship Island, in accordance with the demands of the National Board of Health, excited the animosity of the latter body, and gave it a pretext, during the entire summer, to refuse all appeals for aid for the repair and equipment of the Quarantine Stations of the State. Notwithstanding the most pressing needs of the health authorities of Louisiana, every appeal was meet on the part of the National Board of Health by pointing to the Ship Island Quarantine as an ample protection to the State against the introduction of foreign pestilence. On the other hand, when no aid was asked, and after the State Board had successfully conducted the quarantine and sanitary affairs of Louisiana to that period of the year in which it was improbable that Yellow Fever, even if it had been present, could make progress, the representative of the National Board of Health thrust his advice, and his offers of help before the Board of Health, based upon the report of one of the agents and employes of the National Board, which was at variance with all the facts in the case, and with the official enunciations of the Local Board.

The hostile attitude assumed by the National Board of Health, after the rejection of the Ship Island scheme, is shown by the following official correspondence of the Governor of Louisiana with the President of the United States and with the President of the National Board of Health :

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }
New Orleans, May 14, 1880. }

His Excellency, R. B. Hayes, President United States of America, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—The Chief Executive of the State of Louisiana respectfully submits, for the information of the President of the United States, the enclosed copy of official correspondence with the National Board of Health, with the view of avoiding inharmonious action between this body and the legally commissioned Board of Health of the State of Louisiana. Respectfully,

(Signed)

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Governor State of Louisiana.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, Washington, D. C., May 8, 1880.

His Excellency, Louis A. Wiltz, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

Sir—I am directed by the National Board of Health; to transmit to your Excellency, the enclosed preamble and resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Health held this afternoon, and respectfully to request your immediate attention to the same.

Very Respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. L. CABELL, President National Board of Health.

Whereas, the attention of the National Board of Health has been called to an official proclamation issued by his Excellency the Governor of Louisiana under date of May 4, 1880, declaring that all vessels arriving from and after the tenth of May, 1880, from the following ports, known to be infected with Yellow Fever, viz: Havana, Vera Cruz and Rio de Janeiro. and the officers and crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from the above named and infected places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to such detention and quarantine as the Board of Health may direct; and

Whereas, it may be inferred from the proclamation that vessels arriving from other West Indian, Central American or South American ports than those mentioned in said proclamation are not to be subject to quarantine; and

Whereas, if the proclamation be thus interpreted and the quarantine at New Orleans enforced accordingly, it is the opinion of the National Board of Health that there will be great danger of the introduction of Yellow Fever into the United States; and

Whereas, Under the provisions of sections 3 of the Act, approved June 28, 1879, entitled an "Act to prevent the introduction of Contagious and Infectious diseases into the United States," it is made the duty of the

National Board of Health to co-operate with and so far as it lawfully may aid State and Municipal boards of health, in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards, to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States, from foreign countries * * * and at such ports and places within the United States, where quarantine regulations may exist under the authority of the State, which in the opinion of the National Board of Health, are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States, or into one State from another, the National Board of Health shall report the facts to the President of the United States, who shall, if in his judgment, it is necessary and proper, order said Board of Health to make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, * * * which when so made and approved by the President shall be promulgated by the National Board of Health, and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the states. * * * Therefore,

Resolved, That the President be directed to communicate at once with the Governor of Louisiana, inviting his attention to the preliminary report of the Havana Yellow Fever Commission as to the annual prevalence of Yellow Fever in all Cuban ports, and requesting that he will at once inform the Board as to the precise sense in which this proclamation is to be interpreted as regards vessels coming from the Cuban ports other than Havana, or the Central American and South American ports other than Vera Cruz and Rio de Janeiro.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
New Orleans, May 13, 1880. }

J. L. Cabell, President National Board of Health, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—The Governor of the State of Louisiana directs the attention of the National Board of Health to the following information relating to his proclamation of the 4th inst.:

1. The proclamation of the Governor of Louisiana has been issued in accordance with sections seven and thirteen of "An Act to establish Quarantine for the protection of the State, approved March 13, 1855."

2. In accordance with the aforesaid "Act" the Board of Health will notify the Governor from time to time of the existence of Yellow Fever, or other contagious diseases, in such localities as may become infected, and the proclamation will be extended so as to embrace such localities.

3. A rigid system of inspection, disinfection and quarantine is perpetually maintained at the Mississippi Quarantine Station throughout the entire year, and at the other Stations from the first of May to the first of November. Such quarantine regulations are independent of the official proclamations. Every vessel from an infected port, and every vessel with a foul bill of health, or with sickness on board, has been and will be subjected to a rigid system of inspection, disinfection and quarantine.

4. The length of quarantine is fixed by the several Acts of the Legislature, approved respectively, March 15, 1855, March 18, 1858, and March 24, 1876.

5. It should be observed that section four of "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled, an Act relative to quarantine, approved March 18, 1858, enacts, "That in cases of emergencies the Board of Health shall have power to issue proclamation of quarantine without reference to the Governor, and to enact all needful regulations for the enforcement of the same."

6. It should be still further noted that by the provisions of the "Act approved March 24, 1876," the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana "be and is hereby authorized and empowered, at its discretion, at any time, to cause the detention at Quarantine Station for purposes of disinfection and purification, and to disinfect, fumigate and purify any and all vessels from ports in which Yellow Fever usually prevails, or from ports where other contagious or infectious diseases are reported to exist." * * *

7. Not only does the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana maintain a rigid quarantine, according to the laws enacted by the Legislature, but also a rigid system of inspection of all vessels in the harbor of New Orleans has been established during the past twenty-one days, as is manifested by Circular No. 3, issued by the State Board of Health, and furnished to all masters, captains and medical officers of vessels, and to all ship owners, agents and foreign Consuls.

8. From the preceding facts, it is evident that there is no foundation for the following statements of the National Board of Health, which have been couched in the formal and official language of "Preamble and Resolution."

"Whereas, it may be inferred from this proclamation that vessels arriving from other West Indian, Central American or South American ports than those mentioned in said proclamation, are not to be subject to quarantine; and

"Whereas, if the proclamation be thus interpreted, and the quarantine at New Orleans be enforced accordingly, it is the opinion of the National Board of Health that there will be great danger of the introduction of Yellow Fever into the United States."

9. The resolutions of the National Board of Health, adopted on the eighth of May, and forwarded by the President, J. L. Cabell, to the Chief Executive of the State of Louisiana, appear to have been conceived in the absence of accurate information as to the quarantine and sanitary regulations and operations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.

Respectfully,

L. A. WILTZ,
Governor State of Louisiana.

The resolutions of the National Board of Health, communicated by Professor J. L. Cabell, M. D., LL. D., to his Excellency, Louis A. Wiltz, Governor of Louisiana, on the eighth of May, 1880, were submitted to the President of the Board of Health, and the reply of the Governor, received the unanimous approval of the Board of Health.

The resolutions of the National Board of Health appeared to have been hostile in their conception and expression; and their promulgation either by that organization, or through the agency of the President of the United States, would have tended to destroy public confidence in the wisdom of the Chief Executive of the State of Louisiana, and in the efficiency of the Board of Health, which he had created and commissioned. These resolutions were supplemental to the effort to exact such concessions from the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana with reference to the proposed Ship Island Quarantine Station, as would render the Mississippi Quarantine Station subordinate to the central authorities at Washington. The resolutions of the National Board of Health appeared to be of the nature of a threat, to the effect that if the Governor of the State of Louisiana did not conform to the mandates of the National Board of Health, the power of the President of the United States would be invoked for the subordination of the quarantine regulations, and commerce of the State of Louisiana, to the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health in Washington.

The haste with which these resolutions were passed by the National Board of Health, four days after the issuance of the quarantine proclamation of the Governor of Louisiana, indicated a settled aggressive policy against the State Board of Health.

On the other hand, the State Board of Health had pursued a dignified, but respectful and conciliatory course towards the National Board of Health, as will be manifest from the following reports, which, in addition to their intrinsic merit, serve to illustrate the question now under consideration.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, University of Virginia, April 15, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President State Board of Health of Louisiana.

Dear Doctor—If you will have the kindness to refer to Nos. 34 and 35 of the National Board of Health Bulletin, you will see that this Board proposes to hold two conferences on the 5th and 6th of May next. The object of the first conference to be held on the 5th of May, with such of the quarantine authorities of the several States as may attend, is to consider the propriety of amending the rules and regulations prepared by the Board last year, and recommended by it to State and municipal quarantine authorities for adoption.

The object of the second conference to be held on the 6th of May, is to consider the best methods for the collection and publication of vital statistics, and it is earnestly desired that all interested in this subject and especially those who are charged with the duties of State and municipal registration, will meet with the Board in Washington at that time.

On behalf of the Board, I respectfully solicit your attendance at these conferences, and request that you will make known to the other quarantine authorities of your State, the desire of this Board to have the benefit of their aid and council.

Very Respectfully yours,

J. L. CABELL, President National Board of Health.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, April 20, 1880. }

Prof. J. L. Cabell, M. D., LL.D., President National Board of Health, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your valued favor of the 15th inst., containing an invitation from the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health "to visit and engage in a convention of vital statisticians to be held in Washington, May 6, ensuing," also in a "convention of persons interested in the securing of a uniform system of quarantine."

Allow me to say, that whilst desiring to engage actively and personally in the discussion of the important questions embraced in the official communication of the National Board of Health, which accompanied the invitations to these conventions, my duties connected with the quarantine stations and city of New Orleans, will confine me closely to this State during the hot months. It is my purpose to inspect the various quarantine stations, at my earliest convenience, and draw up rules and regulations for the same, as well as for the shipping in the port of New Orleans. These laws, as well as those connected

with the sanitation of the city, will necessarily involve much time. I shall lay the communication of the National Board of Health, before the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, at the next meeting on Thursday, April 22.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health State of Louisiana.

The communications of the National Board of Health were laid before the State Board of Health on the 22d of April, and on motion of Dr. Loeber they were referred to a committee for consideration and report. The President appointed on this committee, Dr. F. Loeber, Dr. J. P. Davidson and Dr. J. C. Beard, who drew up the following report:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, La., April 29, 1880. }

Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health, State of Louisiana:

Sir—Your committee to whom were referred certain interrogatories from the National Board of Health, designed to elicit suggestions for, additions to, or alterations in their rules and regulations, beg leave to report as follows:

1. Our attention is specifically directed to the "desire of the Board to make a distinction between the terms *suspected*, *infected* and *dangerously infected*, as applied to ports and places or to vessels," with the request that suggestions be offered as to the sense in which these words should be used. In reply we would remark that, in our opinion, the term *suspected* is objectionable for the reason that it is indefinite and liable to misconstruction, inasmuch as its use and application in any one case may act prejudicially on public sentiment against either the officers or the vessels to which the term is applied. We would therefore suggest that the term *liable to have incurred infection* be substituted for the word *suspected*. The term *liable to have incurred infection* we would apply to any vessel coming from a port where Yellow Fever exists, but having no such sickness aboard, either at the port of departure or during the voyage.

2. We would apply the term *infected* to any vessel which had Yellow Fever on board during her voyage, or on which a case occurred in port, though removed immediately and treated in hospital.

3. We would apply the term *dangerously infected* to any vessel on which cases of Yellow Fever occurred in port, whether treated aboard or sent to hospital, and on which other cases occurred during the voyage.

4. The application of the term *infected* to localities and communities should be restricted, in our opinion, to those in which several undoubted cases of the disease in question have occurred, originating in the locality, with a tendency to spread; and it should be understood that infection may be limited to a portion of a city or town, or to a single building, square or number of squares, without involving other portions. Positive evidence of these facts should be obtained through the agency of State or Local Boards of Health. The term *infected* does not strictly apply to localities or communities into which a case or cases of Yellow Fever have been introduced.

5. The term *dangerously infected* is properly used when applied to ports, localities and communities where Yellow Fever prevails endemically or epidemically.

6. Relative to the rules necessary to be enforced in regard to vessels infected with other diseases than Yellow Fever, as small-pox, cholera, plague, typhus fever, we are of the opinion that to vessels dangerously infected the same rules should apply as in case of Yellow Fever; that is to say, isolation, removal of cargo, thorough cleansing and disinfection.

7. In reply to the interrogatory, "as to the propriety and possibility of exempting from detention and observation, on account of Yellow Fever, passengers or other persons who present satisfactory evidence that they have had the fever, or that they are natives of one of the West India Islands," we are of the opinion that such persons should be exempt from the restrictions imposed on the unprotected; but that they shall, in all cases of an infected vessel, be detained until after proper disinfection of their apparel and effects. Only persons born in seaport towns where Yellow Fever is endemic, should be regarded as exempt from Yellow Fever.

8. "Satisfactory evidence of their acclimation," should be an affidavit, setting forth their nativity or their having had Yellow Fever, and made before the American consul at the port of departure. In the absence of such affidavit, the quarantine official should be required to ascertain under oath, that the affiant is acclimated.

9. "As to the circumstances which would render it necessary or expedient to remove the cargo from a ship and have her thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the cargo aired before either is allowed to pass from the quarantine grounds," we consider that it would only be necessary or expedient to remove the cargo from a ship when she was *dangerously infected*, as before set forth. In the case of a vessel *liable to have been infected*, or of an *infected vessel*, we think it unnecessary to disturb the cargo; but the vessel should be detained at quarantine, at the discretion of the quarantine officer, to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

(Signed)

F. LOEBER, M. D.
J. P. DAVIDSON, M. D.
J. C. BEARD, M. D.

The preceding report was promptly forwarded to the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health, in Washington, but no acknowledgment of its reception was received.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, on the third of June, Dr. J. C. Beard, chairman of the committee appointed by the President to examine "the rules and regulations for the conduct of the Mississippi River inspection service; rules and regulations of railway travel and traffic in regions exposed to or infected by Yellow Fever, and rules and regulations to be enforced when Yellow Fever exists at or in the vicinity of any port or place on the Mississippi River, as suggested or advised by the National Board of Health," submitted the following report, which was adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE RULES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

[Copy.]

To the President and Members of the Louisiana State Board of Health:

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to consider the rules and regulations for the conduct of the Mississippi River Inspection Service; rules and regulations of railway travel and traffic in regions exposed or infected by Yellow Fever, and rules and regulations to be enforced when Yellow Fever exists at or in the vicinity of any port or place on the Mississippi River, as suggested or advised by the National Board of Health, beg leave respectfully to submit the following report:

Impressed with the great importance of these rules and regulations, and actuated by the earnest desire to co-operate with other Boards of Health in the Mississippi Valley to carry out all reasonable suggestions of the National Board of Health to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one State from another; and realizing full well the necessity that the rules and regulations of the several State or Municipal Boards of Health should be uniform, as far as possible, to secure the desired result, we earnestly recommend their adoption by this Board, and would request the President of the Louisiana State Board of Health to appoint inspectors immediately, as recommended in the above rules and regulations. Your committee is unanimously in favor of giving to the National Board of Health their approval and support, and of placing themselves in accord with it by adopting further rules and regulations.

Desiring to make known their precise attitude towards the National Board of Health and the grounds of delay in putting themselves into co-operation and harmonious action with it, beg leave to represent that from the organization of the present State Board of Health to the present time, they have been ready and willing to place themselves in harmonious action with the National Board of Health, but have taken no action in this respect, from the fact that no official communication has ever been laid before them emanating from the National Board of Health, other than one relating to a Quarantine Station at Ship Island; that no copy of the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health, or publication of any character, have ever been officially presented to their consideration, except certain interrogations forwarded by the Secretary of the Board relative to the sense in which certain terms named in the rules and regulations should be used, which interrogations were respectfully answered by a committee appointed by the State Board of Health and forwarded to Washington.

Your committee, while expressing their desire of co-operation and harmonious action, would, therefore, respectfully call the attention of the National Board of Health to section 3 of an act to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States, approved June 2, 1879.

(Signed)

J. C. BEARD, M. D.
F. FORMENTO, M. D.
J. P. DAVIDSON, M. D.
F. LOEBER, M. D.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, {
New Orleans, June 5 1880. }

Professor J. L. Cabell, M. D. LL.D., President National Board of Health, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

Sir—I have the honor to forward to the President of the National Board of Health, report of committee appointed by the President of the State Board of Health of Louisiana, on rules and regulations of the National Board of Health. For the information of the President of the National Board of Health, I also forward copy of my letter to Professor Samuel M. Bemiss, member of the National Board of Health.

Not being informed as to the number of Inspectors which will be approved by the National Board of Health, I have named those physicians which I believe to be available. As President of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I respectfully request a prompt and full answer from the President of the National Board of Health.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President Board of Health State of Louisiana.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, University of Virginia, June 9, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President State Board of Health of Louisiana:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications of June 3 and June 5 respectively, the former transmitting the "Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana," relative to quarantine, the latter enclosing "Report of the committee appointed by the President of the State Board of Health of Louisiana on the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health" together with a copy of a letter addressed by yourself to Dr. S. M. Bemiss of this Board on the 4th of June.

Both these communications will be forwarded this day to the central office of the National Board in Washington, and will doubtless, receive early attention on the part of the Executive Committee.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. CABELL, President National Board of Health.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Health, held on the twenty-fourth of June, on motion of Mr. Marks, it was resolved that the President of the Board be, and is hereby authorized to make an estimate of such an amount of money as may be deemed necessary in the event of any emergency arising for its use, and to submit the same to the National Board of Health.

The President was also authorized to apply to the National Board of Health for the necessary amount of money to put the quarantine stations of the State in an effective condition.

In accordance with these resolutions a communication was addressed to the President of the National Board of Health, setting forth the wishes of the Board of Health, and the quarantine and sanitary needs of the State, and urging an appropriation of the funds of the National Board of Health to the following extent and for the purposes specified :

To repairs of Mississippi Quarantine Station, about.....	\$4000
To Rigolet's Quarantine.....	2000
To Atchafalaya Quarantine.....	2000
To two steam launches for use of Mississippi Quarantine Station and in the harbor of New Orleans and in the Inspection service.....	2000

It was also requested that an additional sum of ten thousand dollars be placed subject to the orders of the State Board of Health, in case of an outbreak of Yellow Fever.

The letter of the President, containing estimates and asking an appropriation from the National Board of Health for the urgent necessities of the Quarantine Stations, was forwarded to Professor Cabell, on the 25th of June but it did not receive an official answer until July 14. Notwithstanding that the case of fever on the Excelsior had been announced, and the entire valley was in a state of excitement, the urgent appeal of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, for such pecuniary help as they deemed the act constituting the National Board of Health, not merely allowed but commanded, was not only unanswered for nineteen days, but as will be seen from the following letter of the President of the National Board of Health, was completely ignored on the ground, that the National Board of Health had afforded ample facilities for the protection of Louisiana, by the establishment of the Ship Island Quarantine.

It should be observed in order to give full force to the action of the National Board of Health, in thus denying aid to the State Board, on the ground that ample protection was afforded by Ship Island Quarantine, that this establishment was scarcely commenced, when the subject was intruded upon the attention of the Board of Health on the 9th of April, and at this date of the following letters, June 14, it was incomplete and in process of erection.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, July 10, 1880.

Prof. Joseph Jones, President State Board of Health:

Dear Sir—A communication from you, dated June 25th, addressed to the President of the National Board of Health, has been referred to me for report and recommendation. About the 15th inst., Dr. Smith and Dr. Mitchell, of the National Board, are expected to reach this city. I respectfully suggest that upon their arrival a conference be held between the members of the National Board and yourself, upon the matter of appropriations asked for in the above-instanced letter, as well as other subjects, which it may be found profitable to discuss.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. M. BEMISS, M. N. B. H.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, Washington, D. C., July 14, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President State Board of Health, New Orleans, La. :

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that your communication of June 25th, relative to railroad inspections and estimates of funds needed for quarantine stations at New Orleans, &c., has been laid before the Executive Committee, and that I am directed to reply as follows:

1. The railroad inspections have been ordered to be continued for the time being, and Drs. Stephen Smith and R. W. Mitchell, of this Board, will visit New Orleans to confer with Dr. Bemiss and yourself upon the necessity for keeping up such inspections when Yellow Fever is not present. In this matter the committee desire to do everything that is necessary to secure confidence on the part of the surrounding communities.

2. As to furnishing funds for construction or repair of buildings at the Mississippi River, Rigolet's and Atchafalaya Stations, after careful consideration this Board heretofore came to the conclusion that the cost of furnishing aid to construct hospital buildings, etc., at each maritime port of the Southern and Gulf coast requiring such aid, would be so great in comparison with the results to be obtained, as not to be justifiable; and that the necessities of the case could be equally well met by fitting up certain complete refuge or hospital quarantine stations, where all the apparatus needed for dealing with an infected ship might be placed, and where such infected ships could be sent for treatment.

Therefore, after consultation with the principal shippers and merchants of New Orleans, the National Board made arrangements to establish such a station at Ship Island, for ships known to be infected and bound for Mississippi and Louisiana ports.

In view of this action the committee does not deem itself justified in expending more money upon hospital accommodations, etc., for the Atchafalaya, Rigolet's or Mississippi River Stations of New Orleans.

In addition to this the committee are of opinion that it would not be justified, unless under very exceptional circumstances, in expending the funds under its control for repairs to buildings of a *permanent character* not being the property of the United States.

3. In case of the occurrence of Yellow Fever at New Orleans, this Board will promptly give to the State Board all aid within its power necessary for preventing the spread of the disease, and for this purpose will pay for a certain number of inspectors, sanitary policemen, etc., being guided in this respect by the recommendations of its resident member, Dr. Bemiss, to whom instructions will be given upon this point. In this connection it may not be either superfluous or premature to suggest that any work to be paid for by the Board should be confined to the immediate vicinity of the infected locality; that is, for instance, the Board can not undertake to meet the expense of cleansing and disinfecting a large section of the city because of the existence of Yellow Fever, say, upon a *single square*.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. L. CABELL, President National Board of Health.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, July 18, 1880. }

J. L. Cabell, M. D. LLD., President National Board of Health, University of Virginia.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the communication of the President of the National Board of Health, in answer to the application of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, for aid from the National Board in accordance with the law requiring said Board to aid local boards in the establishment and maintenance of Quarantines etc. The communication of the National Board, will be laid before the State Board of Health, and also before the Governor, Senators and Representatives of Louisiana.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President Board of Health.

Drs. Stephen Smith and R. W. Mitchell, arrived in New Orleans on or about the 15th of July, and in company with the member of the National Board of Health residing in New Orleans, held a conference with the President and several members of said Board.

The necessities of the various quarantine establishments of the State, as well as the sanitary needs of New Orleans, were fully unfolded to these members of the National Board of Health, and they were urged to act promptly.

The gentlemen left the city and visited Ship Island and the Mississippi Quarantine Station, and during their absence the quarantines established against New Orleans by Tennessee and Mississippi were promulgated.

The result of this application like that to the President of the National Board of Health was productive of no result; in fact these representatives of the National Board of Health failed to give any reply either verbal or written to the respectful and earnest appeal of the State Board of Health, at a time of great anxiety, of universal peril and danger to New Orleans, and we may say to the entire Mississippi Valley.

Towards the close of August the President of the National Board of Health visited New Orleans in person, but he came not to afford support or comfort to her citizens, or to speak words of encouragement and wisdom to the State Board, but he came solely as a champion of the Ship Island Quarantine.

As usual with the members of the National Board of Health, he communicated his views not to the constituted health authorities of the State of Louisiana, but held conference with the New Orleans Auxillary Sanitary Association and the Cotton Exchange.

These statements are well illustrated by Dr. Cabell himself, in his letter addressed to the New Orleans Democrat, dated August 24, and published in the paper of the 31st.

[New Orleans Democrat, Tuesday, August 31, 1880.]

THE QUESTION OF QUARANTINE.—The Democrat has received the following letter from the President of the National Board of Health:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, Washington, August 24, 1880.

Editor of the New Orleans Democrat:

I have just seen your account in your daily issue of the twentieth instant of the conference in which I was invited to take a part at the New Orleans Cotton Exchange on the preceding day. While acknowledging with thanks the friendly and flattering terms in which you refer to me, I am constrained to ask your correction

of a single sentence which is open to misconstruction and places me in a false position of inconsistency with my repeated utterances while in the city.

You state that in my remarks to the meeting I referred to Dr. Jones "in most complimentary terms." I have no recollection of having mentioned his name or having referred to him individually at all, but I desire to say that while my personal and social relations with him have always been of the most friendly character, and I have availed myself of this fact in order to assure him in a private letter of the sincerity of my disclaimer in official communications of any purpose or wish on the part of the National Board of Health to exercise in Louisiana any powers not conferred upon it by law, or in any degree to invade the prerogatives of the Board over which he presides, some of his recent official acts have been such as to compel me to refer to them in other than approving terms.

I have had occasion to say to him in substance that the National Board had been advised that no Quarantine arrangements in the lower Mississippi could furnish adequate protection to the city and the country above, and that the conviction of this truth was so deeply rooted in the minds of the people of the entire valley as that they would never be content nor cease to impose restrictions upon the commerce of the city until some other provision was made. I further stated that this Board was prepared to aid the State Board by the offer of quarantine facilities at Ship Island which would meet all the requirements of the case in the detention and disinfection of all infected vessels, or vessels from infected ports cruising to New Orleans. The persistent refusal of Dr. Jones to act in accord with the National Board in respect to this offer, and his seeming readiness to seize upon any pretext in order to excite prejudice against the Board by imputing to it attempts to exercise "illegal and unconstitutional" powers, are not specially calculated to induce me to go out of my way to refer to him in "highly complimentary terms" in such a connection.

Very respectfully yours,

J. L. CABELL.

The statement contained in the letter of Dr. Cabell addressed to the editor of the New Orleans Democrat, to the effect that "the National Board had been advised that no Quarantine arrangements in the lower Mississippi could furnish adequate protection to the city and country above and that the conviction of this truth was so deeply rooted in the minds of the people of the entire valley as that they would never be content nor cease to impose restrictions upon the commerce of the city, until some other provision was made," had been substantially enunciated in the Memphis papers, and has recently been reiterated with certain remarkable additions in the Bulletin of the National Board of Health, Vol. 2, No. 18, Supplement No. 8.

Professor J. L. Cabell, M. D. LL.D., President of the National Board of Health, says in his statement to the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, of the expenditures and operations of the National Board of Health, for the quarter ending September 30, 1880: "The municipalities most immediately concerned recognize the great value of these National Quarantines, and earnestly desire that the machinery which will secure them against the introduction of infections from abroad, and thus against the risk of becoming the means of transmitting infection to other parts of the United States, shall be perfected and perpetuated. There is a partial exception to this remark in the case of New Orleans, where, although all the leading representatives of its commercial interests are known to be extremely desirous that infected vessels shall be required to proceed to the National Quarantine at Ship Island, instead of coming up the river to the Mississippi Quarantine, to the great jeopardy of the population of the surrounding country on both side of the river, the wishes of the community have been thwarted by the action of the State Board of Health, which has hitherto repelled all offers of aid on the part of the National Board looking to the reception and treatment at Ship Island of infected vessels bound for the Port of New Orleans. This action of the State Board of Health of Louisiana, has caused great dissatisfaction and alarm on the part of the people of the Mississippi Valley, who believe that there can be no adequate guarantee of the protection of the public health throughout the valley as long as infected vessels are permitted to enter the Mississippi River. This belief and the consequent distrust of New Orleans, entertained by the health authorities of the States bordering on the river and tributaries, has been expressed in firm but temperate language in numerous articles of the daily press, and in official ordinances of the State and municipal Boards of Health." Attention is specially invited to two articles from the Memphis Appeal of August 1, one respectively, under the caption "Quarantine in New Orleans," and to an

"open letter to his Excellency, the Chief Executive of the State of Louisiana," addressed to that officer August 14, 1880, by G. B. Thornton, M. D. and John Johnson, members of the State Board of Health of Tennessee; copies of these several papers, marked B, and hereto annexed.

We would remark in passing that the "open letter" of G. B. Thornton, M. D., and John Johnson, of the State Board of Health of Tennessee, contains no allusion to Ship Island Quarantine, while the other articles were mere newspaper effusions, and *not official* communications, although they have been incorporated in the official statements of the United States National Board of Health.

The President of the National Board of Health, proceeds still farther to arraign the State Board of Health: "While the State Board of Health of Louisiana has thus in defiance of the demands of the health authorities of the neighboring States, whose interests are so vitally concerned, declined to accept the offer of the National Board to receive and disinfect vessels clearing for New Orleans from infected ports, the authorities of all the ports between that city and Cedar Keys, have signified their purpose to direct all infected vessels to report to the National Quarantine at Ship Island, before proceeding to their ports of destination."

Such statements certainly demand examination on the ground that they are made by the President of the National Board of Health, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and through this high functionary to the President and Congress of the United States.

Dr. Cabell asserts, 1st. That "all the leading representatives of the commercial interests of New Orleans, are known to be extremely desirous that infected vessels shall be required to proceed to the National Quarantine at Ship Island."

2nd. The State Board of Health of Louisiana has in *defiance* of the demands of the health authorities of the neighboring States, declined to accept the offer of the National Board of Health to receive and disinfect vessels clearing for New Orleans from infected ports.

In reply to the above declarations, it may be stated, that the President of the National Board of Health, does not name substantially a single representative of the commercial interests of New Orleans. If the reports of the daily papers are correct, his address before the Cotton Exchange in favor of the Ship Island Quarantine was met by decided and unanswerable argument. As President of the Board of Health, I affirm that not one of the leading representatives of the commercial interests of New Orleans, has even, up to the present moment, addressed any communication either verbal or written to the Board of Health, either for or against the Ship Island Quarantine, with the exception of the following:

ROYAL VICE CONSULATE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, New Orleans, April 21, 1880.

To Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the Board of Health of the city of New Orleans, present:

Sir—Referring to the personal interview I had with you this morning I beg to draw your attention and that of the honorable Board of Health to the fact that, the export trade of our city, which our whole population is depending upon, can only be continued during the summer months, if your honorable body adopts such rules for quarantine which will allow ships to come here under the guaranty that they are not longer detained by quarantine than is absolutely necessary in the interest of the health of our city and consistent with the heavy responsibility which has been entrusted to you.

It is well known to the export merchants of New Orleans, that the ships of the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway, which I have the honor to represent, have of late become large carriers for the products of the Mississippi Valley, but nevertheless not a single vessel of those two countries arrived here last year from the third of June to the eighteenth of September, owing to the very stringent quarantine regulations adopted by your predecessor.

Judging from communications received, ship owners will defer from sending their ships during the summer months to this port or to ports of call in the West India islands, from where they can easily reach our port, unless they are assured beforehand that a fair, just and liberal policy regarding quarantine is adopted, and that they are not liable to unnecessary expenses and delay; I therefore beg to express my sincere hope that you and the honorable body over which you preside will give this matter your most earnest consideration.

I beg further to state for the information of the honorable Board of Health, that a large part of the mercantile fleet of Sweden and Norway, and also of other nations is going out in ballast to St. Thomas or some-

times to Martinique for orders, which means to say that they proceed from these stations to such a port of the United States or the West India islands which offers the best freights to them. As such vessels never take any freight nor passengers at these ports of call nor actually enter the ports, but only lay at anchor outside, the captain alone generally coming into contact with the island. I beg to recommend to your honorable body, that such vessels, upon proper proof to that effect, from the United States consul residing at ports of call, be allowed to proceed to this city without any detention at the Quarantine Station, except in cases of sickness on board of the vessel.

Should the honorable Board of Health adopt such a rule I have no doubt that the business community would highly appreciate the liberal spirit of your honorable body, who, notwithstanding watching with all energy over the health of our good city, does at the same time throw no more impediment upon commerce than is absolutely necessary.

I respectfully ask you to communicate to me as soon as convenient the quarantine regulations which will be adopted by your Board and which I shall forward to my government as soon as received.

I have the honor to sign myself, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE GERDES, Royal Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1880.

To Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health:

We, the undersigned merchants and ship and steamship brokers, doing business in this city, do herewith most respectfully beg leave to submit to your kind notice and attention the following requests regarding the Quarantine regulations of this port. While being fully aware of the imperative necessity of an efficient Quarantine whereby the health of the city may be as far as possible assured. We hope in framing the Quarantine regulations for the coming season you may find it consistent in your rulings to permit vessels or steamers which may have called at West Indian or other ports (within the Fever Zone) for orders, and while these not having taken on board cargo, passengers, coal or ballast, and not having on board on arrival here signs of disease or infection.

That they may be permitted, after inspection at Quarantine, to pass up to city.

Serious loss to the commerce of our port resulted during the past season in consequence of vessels having called at St. Thomas and adjacent ports for orders, and, while there, although having little or no intercourse with the shore, were debarred from coming here to load cargo, in consequence of the stringent regulations then governing Quarantine.

A large export trade was thus lost to our city and the West, these vessels being obliged to go to the Atlantic ports seeking business.

We would also respectfully state that Ship Island Pass does not afford sufficient water for deep draft vessels. This alone would be a great drawback, to say nothing of the distance from the mouth of the Mississippi River; and as much calm weather prevails during summer months, sailing vessels especially would suffer seriously. We mention this as we have learned that it is contemplated to make Ship Island a Quarantine Station.

Hoping you will pardon the liberty we have taken, and trusting for the favorable consideration of your honorable body, we are very respectfully yours,

A. K. MILLER & CO., Ship and Steamship Brokers.

ALF. MOULTON, Agent Cromwell Steamship Line.

NORTON & BELL, Ship Brokers.

SILAS WEEKS & CO.

FORSTALL, FOSS & CLAYTON, Ship Brokers.

HALL & VAUGHAN, Ship Brokers.

LOVELL & BAILEY, Ship Brokers.

LANG & CO.

F. L. FORWOOD.

JOHN J. MITCHELL.

ED. F. STOCKMEYER, Agents North German Lloyd.

It may be further stated that during the existence of the present Board of Health not a single verbal or written communication of an official character has been received by the Board of Health, from the health authorities of the neighboring States, relating to Ship Island Quarantine.

It is not true that the State Board of Health of Louisiana acted in defiance of the demands of the health authorities of the neighboring States; but it is true that the Board of Health of Louisiana exerted every agency at its command for the protection of the Valley of the Mississippi from the introduction of foreign pestilence, and conformed its every action to the organic laws of the State from which it derived its existence and powers, and at the same time upon every occasion respected and obeyed the laws of the United States governing foreign and domestic commerce.

In protesting against the quarantines established by the Boards of Health of Tennessee and Mississippi, in the absence of all contagious and infectious diseases in the City of New Orleans, the State Board of Health was actuated solely by that sense of justice which they believed should actuate and control the relations and intercourse of the surrounding Southern States.

In conclusion we will briefly present some facts illustrating the actual value of Ship Island Quarantine to the port of New Orleans, as illustrated by the experience of the time embraced in the labors of this Board, as at present constituted.

If the coast of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama be carefully examined, and the positions of New Orleans and the ports of Mississippi and Alabama be compared with that of the Quarantine Station of the National Board of Health on Ship Island, it will be observed that Ship Island occupies a position on the gulf coast nearly opposite the centre of the State of Mississippi to which it belongs. The Quarantine Station on Ship Island is capable of rendering assistance to the coast of Mississippi, and more especially to the shipping and settlements at Pascagoula, Biloxi, Mississippi City, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis and Shieldsboro.

structures of the National Board of Health; and some fair conception may be formed of the relationship of Ship Island Quarantine to New Orleans is still further illustrated by the following table of distances:

New Orleans to Mississippi Quarantine Station,	75 miles.
New Orleans to Eadsport,	116 miles.
New Orleans to Ship Island,	211 miles.
New Orleans to Rigolets via Mississippi River,	255 miles.
New Orleans to Rigolets via Ship Island,	267 miles.
New Orleans to Rigolets via Bayou St. John and Lake Pontchartrain,	35 miles.
Ship Island to Rigolets,	52 miles.
Rigolets to New Orleans via Lake Pontchartrain and Bayou St. John,	35 miles.
Ship Island to New Orleans via Rigolets, Lake Pontchartrain and Bayou St. John,	87 miles.
Ship Island to Biloxi,	12½ miles.
Mississippi Quarantine Station to Ship Island,	130 miles.
Port Eads to Ship Island Quarantine Station,	95 miles.

The intolerable burden which the scheme of the late Dr. Woodworth, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, and founder of the National Board of Health, which, was urged by the latter organization, would entail upon the commerce of the Mississippi River and Valley, is demonstrated by the fact, that if a vessel was stopped at Port Eads and ordered to Ship Island, it would have an additional voyage of nine-five miles to perform before reaching Ship Island; if ordered back from the Mississippi Quarantine Station, 130 miles; if from the Port of New Orleans, 211 miles. No vessel drawing over six feet of water can reach New Orleans via Rigolet's and Bayou St. John, therefore the cargo, if sent by lighters, must traverse an additional eighty-seven miles before reaching its destination.

If the ship, after detention and discharge of cargo and disinfection, was returned to New Orleans, then the distance above-mentioned from the various points must be doubled.

In addition to this add the loss of time occasioned by calms and the destruction of shipping by the storms which often prevail along this dangerous coast, and the danger of fire in storing valuable cargoes in the wooden be formed of the dangers attending the execution of the scheme by the National Board of Health, and a demonstration of the absolute absurdity of comparing this experiment with the magnificent quarantine establishment and system of the harbor of New York.

Granting for purposes of argument, that the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, had absolute jurisdiction over the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, to the exclusion of the rights of all States and nations; that it had control of Ship Island, which is the property of the State of Mississippi, and also of the entire coast of Mississippi; even then the ordering of vessels from the mouths of the Mississippi River to Ship Island would entail such enormous expense

in towage, loss of time, and in various accidents by storm and fire, as would effectually drive foreign commerce from the Mississippi River, annually during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

Another fact of great moment in the consideration of the Ship Island Quarantine of the National Board of Health, is, that the experience of the past summer has shown that it affords an imperfect protection to the coast of Mississippi.

The port of entry for the State of Mississippi is located at Shieldsboro, where the Collector of Customs resides.

A careful inspection of the records of the Custom-House, shows that during the past ten years, the imports have been largely exceeded by the exports, the latter consisting chiefly of lumber.

Vessels have no difficulty in flanking the Ship Island Quarantine by running through Cat Island Pass, which is some twenty miles wide, and reporting at Shieldsboro, Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, where they are boarded by the Custom-House and Quarantine Officers who reside in these thickly populated summer resorts.

The following communications to the Board of Health will illustrate the preceding statement:

CONSULADO DE ESPANA EN NUEVA ORLEANS, August 21, 1880.

Sir—I have just received a letter from the masters of the Spanish vessels Tomasita and Elisa, arrived respectively to Ship Island from the Island of Cuba on the twelfth and eighth instants, complaining of delays and vexations caused by the authorities of that Quarantine Station, and asking my advice under the circumstances.

As this is the first notice I have received on the subject, I shall feel obliged by your informing me why the Elisa has been detained so long and what foundation there is for the complaint of these two Spanish captains.

Hoping you will favor me with this information I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

JOSE BAZAN.

To Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, New Orleans, August 23, 1880.

Jose Bazan, Esq., Spanish Consul at New Orleans:

Sir—In reply to your inquiry respecting delays at the Ship Island Quarantine, I have to say that this establishment is out of the jurisdiction of this Board, being under the direction of the National Board of Health.

For information on the subject I would refer you to Dr. S. M. Bemiss, resident member of that Board, whose office is at the University, corner of Baronne and Common streets.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President Board of Health.

MISSISSIPPI—BAY ST. LOUIS.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNER THERESA G.—PARTICULARS OF WHAT HAPPENED TO HER AFTER PASSING THROUGH CAT ISLAND PASS.

Special Telegram to the N. O. Times:

BAY ST. LOUIS, August 19, 1880.

The Times correspondent called on Dr. Latham, the Sanitary Inspector of the National Board of Health, and in answer to interrogatories propounded to him, obtained the following statement regarding the schooner Theresa G. and the alleged cases of Yellow Fever on board of her:

"The Theresa G. arrived in this port yesterday, having left Havana on the fourteenth instant. She had one man taken sick in Havana with Yellow Fever, who was left there so the captain informed me. I boarded her on her arrival and found no one sick. As for the patient you speak of, I know nothing of him.

"I ordered the schooner to Ship Island, or to anchor in the channel and wait for the Day Dream to tow her to Ship Island. I did not search the vessel thoroughly, but simply looked through it, and the captain informed me that he had no sickness aboard. I would have made a thorough search, but did not think it necessary, as she was compelled anyhow to go to Ship Island.

"I never heard anything about the man dying abroad, consequently, cannot give any name, and as for the patient you speak of, if any, he must have been taken sick after leaving here on the eighteenth instant, at 9 o'clock a. m., for I saw all the crew, and one passenger, and all looked to be in good health."

THE CITY—THE BLOCKADE RUNNER.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—MORE PARTICULARS OF THE SHIP THAT EVADED QUARANTINE AND CAME INTO BAY ST. LOUIS.

The Times of yesterday morning contained a report of the appearance of a vessel at Bay St. Louis, which had given the quarantine officials considerable trouble and anxiety.

The Collector of the port received information yesterday afternoon that the vessel, the Theresa G., had two cases of Yellow Fever on board, one proving fatal, and the other now on the vessel. No particulars save the above were obtained by Collector Badger.

A reporter called on Dr. Bemiss, of the National Board of Health, yesterday evening, to learn further particulars of the matter, and found that gentleman willing to give the Times all the information at his command.

"The schooner alluded to is the Theresa G., an old offender against quarantine laws, and one, too, that we have had our eyes upon for a long time. For the past two or three years she has been running the blockade through Cat Island Pass. We had trouble with her in 1879."

"Had you been warned of her coming?"

"Oh, yes; an official telegram was sent here stating that there was a case of yellow fever on board of her, which probably occurred in Havana, as the man either died on board of the schooner or got well while she was yet in that port. She came into Bay St. Louis with a clean bill of health."

"Who is to blame for this fact?"

"I don't know; I am not informed whether the bill of health was given by our resident consul, Hall, or by the authorities at Havana. It is more probable, however, that she obtained the bill from the latter, as it appears that Mr. Hall telegraphed the fact of her having fever on board. She left Havana on the 14th and arrived at Bay St. Louis on the 18th. Previous to her arrival, I was informed that she was on the way, and immediately telegraphed to the inspectors of the National Board to stop her wherever she was found."

"Dr. Latham, the inspector at the Bay, boarded her on her arrival there and sent her back to Ship Island where she is undergoing cleaning and disinfection. I instructed Dr. Martin not to spare soap or muscle to get her clean. I believe more in the efficacy of soap than of sulphur for such purposes."

"How did the schooner get to Bay St. Louis?"

"She went through Cat Island Pass, and by the way, there ought certainly to be some means of imposing and collecting heavy fines from water-crafts that run the blockade in this manner. The Theresa G., is a small boat, of about one hundred tons carrying capacity."

"Have you been informed of any other cases of fever on board of the schooner?"

"No; Dr. Latham, after examining her, telegraphed that he found everybody on board well."

"Did you tell any member of the State Board of Health what you have stated?"

"I told Dr. Herrick, the Secretary of the Board."

"Do you think that proper precautions are taken against the possibilities of such occurrences as the one under discussion?"

"Oh yes; there are sanitary inspectors of the National Board at Pearlington, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Biloxi. Dr. Griffin is the health officer and inspector at Pascagoula."

Dr. Bemiss said he had instructed Dr. Martin to keep the Theresa G. at Ship Island until she was considered entirely safe, and to provide food and suitable accommodations for her crew during her term of detention.

There being nothing further to glean on this subject, the interview was terminated.

RIGOLETS QUARANTINE STATION, August 21, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the Board of Health:

Sir—In reply to your telegram of this date, I will say: Schooner Annette arrived at this Station August 9, after twenty-three days' voyage from Havana.

I detained her three days, disinfected and fumigated her thoroughly, and gave a permit to proceed to New Orleans.

Two of the crew were missing, the captain said deserted before he left Havana and after he had taken out his papers. He stated that there had been no sickness during the voyage and had a clean bill of health from Dr. D. M. Burgess, representative of the National Board of Health at Havana, which affirmed the vessel had been fumigated and disinfected. On examination I found the disinfection had been very imperfect and removed considerable filth and rotten wood from around the keelson and forecastle.

The customs papers were made out for Shieldsborough, though I think she was entered at the port of New Orleans. After I released her from quarantine, she lay a day or more opposite the customs station, awaiting her clearance papers from New Orleans, and intending to go up Pearl River.

The captain replied to my question why he did not come to Ship Island, that it was thirty-five miles out of his way, and therefore more convenient to come here.

I sent you a duplicate of the questions, and herewith enclose another. This is about all I know of the schooner Annette, except that she has for some time been in the lumber trade, and I have passed her here several times before this season.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL W. ADAMS, M. D., Resident Physician.

P. S.—Schooner Annette is now at Pearlington, on Pearl River, Miss., loading with lumber for Havana, Cuba. The Ship Island Station does not afford the least protection to the Pearl River country.

The Annette arrived at this station at 3:35 o'clock, p. m., August 9, and was released August 10, at 10:45 a. m., though she did not sail till after two o'clock that evening. She had no cargo, not even ballast. The fact of two men being missing from the crew list looks a little suspicious; but I have known the captain some time and consider him a man of veracity.

Respectfully,

D. W. ADAMS, M. D.

RIGOLETS, QUARANTINE STATION, August 21, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President, etc.:

Sir—I mentioned Ship Island Quarantine in my other communication, and will here state what the captains of the schooners Norma and Mary A. Rushing said about that station, and desire you to give me the necessary information relative to the questions asked by those captains and others.

Captain Barso of the schooner Norma, who was quarantined here in June, said he went a day's travel out of his way to go by Ship Island and lay there a day with his flag hoisted before he could attract the attention of any one, and when the officer came aboard he simply instructed him to proceed to the Rigolets Station where the Louisiana State officer would quarantine his vessel.

The captain was then caught in a calm and was several days getting here, where he had to remain the usual time of detention. Hence he was considerably delayed on his voyage. The Norma was from Tabasco, Mexico.

Capt. Cook, of the Mary Rushing, from Tuxpan, Mexico, who was quarantined here the first of this month, said he went out of his way to go to Ship Island and on his arrival there was told that he would have to go to Biloxi to find the Boarding Officer. Without seeing the officer at all, he came on here, and was detained, as above stated.

Their questions were: Is it required of them to go by Ship Island? If they were quarantined, disinfected, etc., and had a permit from the officer there, would they be allowed to proceed to New Orleans without further inspection and detention at the Station?

Ship Island is thirty-five miles from Cat Island Pass, the regular course of commerce. A vessel in going to or coming from Ship Island would have to travel about seventy miles out of her way.

Very respectfully, etc.,

DANIEL W. ADAMS, M. D.

The commerce of New Orleans depends upon the deep water secured by Capt. Eads, and ships comes to us from the Ports of Europe to receive the cotton, corn, wheat, and sugar and cattle of the Mississippi Valley, because after entering the passes they are in the safe harbor of the great inland sea, and can run up to the wharves of New Orleans and receive their cargoes in the shortest possible time. The foreign nations, supporting the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, England, France, Holland, Spain, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, all have their Islands and Ports in the West Indies, and their ships are compelled to communicate with the representatives of their government in Cuba, Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Thomas, and other West Indian Islands. According to the Havana Yellow Fever Commission and the National Board of Health, the Yellow Fever prevails annually and is indigenous in the Antilles, hence all ships communicating with with those ports, must be regarded as coming from infected ports. In like manner all European ships touching or communicating with Central and South American ports within certain latitudes, must be regarded as coming from infected ports and in like manner subject to the restrictions of the Ship Island Quarantine.

Had the propositions of the National Board of Health, with reference to the Ship Island Quarantine, been accepted by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, the commerce of New Orleans would have been destroyed, whilst the city would not have been protected, as the Ship Island Quarantine was scarcely capable of protecting the coast of Mississippi.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has protected the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, and at the same time has excluded foreign pestilence, by confining itself to the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by the State and Federal Governments, by respecting the rights of commerce and health of sister States, and by the rejection of the preposterous schemes of the National Board of Health.

YELLOW FEVER ALARMS.

False reports with reference to the existence of Yellow Fever in New Orleans, were scattered broadcast over the country, a few days after the organization of the present Board of Health, and simultaneously with the development of the Ship Island scheme.

Whoever originated these *false reports in New Orleans*, used other agencies than the daily press, and more especially the electric telegraph for their dissemination to distant parts of the United States.

The mortuary records of the Board of Health have been at all times open to the public and Medical Profession, and lists have been daily published in the papers, of the names of the dead, and in addition to this the weekly mortuary has been officially promulgated by the Board of Health in printed classified forms to the Boards of Health and Quarantine officers throughout the United States.

The following correspondence is submitted with the simple remark that the recurrence of similar alarms during the spring and summer, necessitated the constant weekly and monthly publication of the statistics of the past twelve years, and the constant communication by letter and telegraph of the real sanitary condition of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13 1880.

Surgeon J. T. Turner, M. D., Secretary National Board of Health, Washington, D. C.

Sir—In the New Orleans "Times of this instant the following telegram appears:—"

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Official advices of the National Board of Health show, that during the four weeks ending March 27, there had been eleven deaths from Malignant Yellow Fever in New Orleans, and two in Memphis.

The Board of Health of Louisiana requests to be informed, from whence the National Board of Health obtained its official advices in this instance.

Up to the present moment *no case* of Yellow Fever has been reported to the Board of Health, and no physician has had a case of Yellow Fever during the present year.

The telegraphic report purporting to come from the National Board of Health is without foundation,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.

President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA. }
New Orleans, April 14, 1880. }

Hon. L. A. Wiltz, Governor State of Louisiana:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following reply from the Secretary of the National Board of Health, which will explain the mode in which the erroneous statement, telegraphed through the Associated Press, originated:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1880.—Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health, State of Louisiana: Telegram received. The Associated Press telegraph operator is responsible for inserting yellow after the word malignant. The only official advices received so far from New Orleans are the published weekly reports of the Board of Health and the mortality cards furnished by this office. No case of Yellow Fever appears in these reports.

TURNER.

Upon reference to the printed weekly statements of mortality by the Board of Health, I find the following deaths from fever during the time embraced in the original dispatch which purported to come from the National Board of Health:

Week ending March 6.—Malarial fever, unclassified, 1; during this week the total deaths from all causes were 82.

Week ending March 14.—Scarlatina 1, typhoid fever 1, malarial intermittent fever 1, remittent 1; total deaths 78.

Week ending March 21 —Measles 2, scarlatina 1, typhoid 1; total deaths 35.

Week ending March 23.—Measles 1, scarlatina 1, typhoid fever 1, malarial intermittent fever 1, malarial congestive fever 8; total deaths 109.

The total deaths from all causes during the four weeks, was 354; and the total deaths from measles, 3; scarlatina, 3; typhoid fever, 3; malarial fevers (intermittent, remittent congestive), 12.

By comparison with the following statistics, embracing the total deaths from all causes and from fevers during the past twelve years, it will be seen that with two exception, the present month has been remarkably healthy and free from deaths caused by fevers.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM FEVERS IN NEW ORLEANS DURING THE MONTHS OF MARCH, DURING THE PAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Malarial Fevers.	Typhoid Fever.	Yellow Fever.
1868	345	16	4	----
1869	435	12	2	----
1870	525	15	8	----
1871	634	20	14	----
1872	430	20	5	....
1873	603	22	3	----
1874	452	12	2	----
1875	461	14	4	----
1876	559	21	5	----
1877	788	12	5	----
1878	544	18	1	....
1879	376	11	1	....
1880	354	12	3	....

It will be manifest from the preceding statistics that at the present moment New Orleans is in a condition of more than usual good health.

The number of deaths from the various forms of malarial fever being for the month of March, below the average of those years which have been free from epidemic Yellow Fever.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President State Board of Health of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.:

My Dear Doctor—Your telegram of the 13th inst., was received and acknowledged. I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Board to give you the history of the matter concerned in your telegram. A mistake was made by the telegraph operator of the Associated Press in interpolating the word "yellow" between the words malignant and fever. This mistake was corrected inside of twelve hours of the issue of the first dispatch, and due publicity has been given of such correction. The extraordinary amount of attention given to this matter illustrates the importance attached to any report from New Orleans, and it would inspire confidence in every direction if the State Board of Health of Louisiana would furnish the particulars of all cases reported as malignant fever or other fevers which might be mistaken for Yellow Fever. Such particulars will be published in the bulletin, if furnished.

I am, Doctor, very respectfully, &c.,

T. J. TURNER, Secretary National Board of Health.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, April 19, 1880. }

Surgeon T. J. Turner, M. D., Secretary National Board of Health, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the fifteenth instant, in which by direction of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health the Secretary was directed to give the history of the matter concerned in the telegram of the thirteenth instant, and in reply beg leave respectfully to submit the following:

1. "The mistake made by the Telegraph Operator of the Associated Press in interpolating the word "Yellow" between the words malignant and fever, created intense excitement in this City and State, and in those States which are intimately associated with Louisiana by Geographical position and commercial relations.

2. Upon thorough investigation, I find that no case of fever bearing any resemblance to Yellow Fever, has occurred in New Orleans during the present year.

3. It will be perceived that in the weekly mortuary reports of the State Board of Health, that under the head of malarial fevers the terms *congestive* or *malignant* are used as designating one of the well known forms of paroxysmal or paludal fevers common to all parts of the Valley of the Mississippi and to all Towns and Cities situated upon or near those river courses emptying into the Atlantic Ocean.

4. The term of *congestive* or *malignant* malarial fever, is evidently used on the Death Report of the Louisiana State Board of Health as synonymous with *pernicious* malarial fever. The so-called *congestive*, *malignant* or *pernicious* fever of the Mississippi Valley,

occur at all times, and have been known by various names, as cold plague etc. This class of fevers differs in no essential symptom or pathological alteration from the common intermittent and remittent fevers of all parts of the United States.

5. It is well known that any one of the varied forms of malarial, paroxysmal or marsh fever, may suddenly assume the so-called congestive or pernicious type.

6. It is evident, therefore, from the preceding facts that a gross error was committed, not merely by the telegraph operator by the insertion of the word yellow, after the word malignant, but by the authority furnishing the information to the Associated Press, that during the four weeks ending March 27 there had been eleven deaths from malignant (Yellow) Fever in New Orleans.

The correct statement would have referred the deaths to malarial, congestive or malignant fever. The grave error consists in the exclusion of the terms malarial, congestive, which could have conveyed a definite idea as to the true nature of the disease in question, and would have created no alarm in the minds of those who are capable of controlling public opinion in such matters.

7. In connection with this subject it is due to the City of New Orleans that the following facts be laid before the National Board of Health.

Upon reference to the printed weekly statements of mortality of the Board of Health, I find the following deaths occurred from fevers, during the time embraced in the original dispatch which purported to come from the National Board of Health. (The table presented in a communication to Governor Wiltz was here presented.)

It will be manifest, from the preceding statement, that at the present moment New Orleans is in a condition of more than usual health.

The number of deaths for the month of March, 1880, from the various forms of malarial fevers, is below the average of those years which have been free from Epidemic Yellow Fever.

By reference to the National Board of Health Bulletin for the week ending March 27, 1880, I find the total number of deaths in New York to be 543; of which malarial fevers caused 13, enteric 8.

The percentage representing an annual death rate per 1000 in New York during the week ending March 27 was 25.8, while that of New Orleans is placed a trifle higher, namely, 27.1.

8. I cannot fully subscribe to the following statement contained in your letter of April 13:

"The extraordinary amount of attention given to this matter illustrates the importance attached to any report from New Orleans and it would inspire confidence in every direction if the State Board of Health of Louisiana would furnish the particulars of all cases reported as malignant fevers, or other fevers which might be mistaken for Yellow Fever. Such particulars will be published in the Bulletin, if furnished."

The entire valley of the Mississippi is subject at all times to the various forms of malarial fevers, varying in form and intensity according to the season, etc.; and these have been described upon various occasions by numerous able Western and Southern medical writers, and I can see no good to accrue to this city and to this section of the country by a continual agitation of the public mind by the publication of cases of well-known fevers in the Bulletin of the National Board of Health, which holds a medium ground between the daily newspapers and the regular medical journals published in almost every city.

In conclusion, allow me to say that the officers and members of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana repose implicit confidence in the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the medical profession of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana, and it is their determination to deal candidly and truthfully with all questions relating to the health and sanitation of the city of New Orleans and of the shipping in the Mississippi River.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

ALARM CREATED BY THE OCCURRENCE OF THE CASE OF YELLOW FEVER ON THE BARK EXCELSIOR AND INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING THEREFROM.

The Tennessee State Board of Health issued a quarantine circular against New Orleans, on the 14th of July, predicated upon the following erroneous statements:

"Whereas, one death from Yellow Fever, and two other cases, have occurred in New Orleans among the crew of the coffee ship *Excelsior*, from Rio de Janeiro; and

Whereas, the history of said ship, as recited at a meeting of the Louisiana State Board of Health, held in the city of New Orleans, on the 12th instant, conclusively shows that the vessel and her cargo are infected with Yellow Fever; that her infected cargo is now stored in a warehouse in that city; and that her captain, some members of her crew, and a large number of visitors, as well as persons (seventy-five or more) who were engaged in and about said infected vessel in breaking out cargo, and in handling, draying and storing her infected merchandise, are scattered throughout said city," etc.

The full report from which the Louisiana Board purports to have drawn these facts, stated that but *one case* had occurred on board the Bark *Excelsior*, and that said Bark had been removed to the Quarantine Station.

No allusion whatever was made in this quarantine proclamation to the prompt and efficient measures instituted by the National Board of Health for the disinfection of the cargo and for the isolation of the *Excelsior* by forcibly seizing her and remanding her back to the Mississippi Quarantine Station, some seventy-five miles down the Mississippi River. Neither was it true "that her captain" and "some members of her crew" were scattered throughout New Orleans.

Immediately upon the arrival of the bark *Excelsior* the captain went up on the Jackson Railroad, some seventy-five miles, and did not return for some time, and was entirely ignorant of the fate of his ship, until informed by telegraph.

Not one of the crew was left behind in New Orleans.

The State Board of Mississippi issued its quarantine circular on the sixteenth of July.

The National Board of Health bulletin of July 17, contains the following:

YELLOW FEVER REPORTS.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A dispatch from Dr. S. M. Bemiss, member of the National Board of Health, dated July 11, reports one case of Yellow Fever on board the *Excelsior* from Rio Janeiro. The case was at once removed to hospital, and the city is reported as healthy.—National Board of Health Bulletin, vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 447.

The quarantine circulars of the Tennessee and Mississippi Boards of Health were published in the National Board of Health Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 4, dated Washington, D. C., Saturday, July 24, 1880, and this issue of the official organ of the National Board of Health contained the following account of the bark *Excelsior*:

YELLOW FEVER CASE AT NEW ORLEANS

On Saturday, the tenth of July, 1880, at 10 a. m., James Kenney, aged 19, a native of Scotland, was admitted to the Touro Infirmary, from the Swedish bark *Excelsior*, presenting symptoms of Yellow Fever.

The bark *Excelsior* was then lying at the foot of Callopie street, post 13, First District.

This vessel, 450 tons, S. L. Bjorkgren, master, sailed from London the seventeenth of February, 1880, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro, April 13, 1880; left Rio the tenth of May, and arrived at Mississippi Quarantine Station June 24, having been on the voyage about forty-six days. The crew consisted of three officers and nine seamen. No case of sickness occurred at Rio or on the voyage to the Mississippi Quarantine Station. The vessel was detained at the Quarantine twelve days. The cargo consisted of 3600 sacks of coffee; ballast of granite rock. She left the Quarantine and arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the fifth of July, and commenced discharging cargo, which was deposited in the Montgomery Warehouse, on Fulton, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

The case of Yellow Fever was not developed until the vessel had been for sixty-two hours at the wharf at New Orleans.—National Board of Health Bulletin, July 29, 1880, vol. 2, No. 4, p. 458.

It will be observed that not the slightest allusion was made (or has ever been made, as far as our information extends) by the National Board of Health Bulletin to the means instituted by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana in the removal and isolation of the infected vessel.

The publication of the two quarantine circulars of the Tennessee and Mississippi Boards of Health in almost juxtaposition with the "Yellow Fever case at New Orleans," without giving any particulars, was calculated to excite alarm and distrust throughout the Mississippi Valley.

We have some evidence of what was really the action of one, at least, of the agents of the National Board of Health in the following account published in the *Natchez Democrat*:

ERRATA.

Page 68—Line 15—For "Louisiana" read "Tennessee."

Page 68—Line 19—For "National" read "Louisiana."

Page 135—Line 16—For "evidence" read "credence."

_____ were addressed by the executive officer of the Board of Health to Dr. John C. Inge and Dr. T. S. Sharpe, directing their attention to the inaccuracies in the statements of Dr. Reilly, of the National Board of Health, and exposing their mischievous tendencies.

A protest against the quarantines established against New Orleans by the Boards of Health of Mississippi and Tennessee was addressed to the Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, from which we extract the following:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, July 21, 1880.

Lieutenant Governor S. D. McEnery, Acting Governor State of Louisiana.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following facts relative to the Quarantine established against the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, by the State Board of Health of Tennessee on the 14th instant, and by the Mississippi State Board of Health on the 16th instant.

The proclamation of the Mississippi State Board of Health, is officially approved by the Governor of the State, his Excellency J. M. Stone; on the other hand the Tennessee decree is signed by the President and Secretary of the State Board of Health.

The said Quarantine proclamations are made upon the supposition, that in some undefined and unknown way, contagion may be communicated to the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, by the crew and cargo of the Swedish Bark "*Excelsior*," which reached this harbor on the 5th of July.

The entire facts of the case have been presented to your Excellency, and have been officially announced and published to the world by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, and it is unnecessary to recount the circumstances attending the prompt removal of the vessel, and the thorough disinfection and isolation of the cargo, twelve days ago.

The important facts to be considered, are

1. The occurrence of an imported case of Yellow Fever in a foreign ship from a foreign port does not constitute the port in which such case occurs, "an infected port."

2. The only case of Yellow Fever which has occurred within the limits of New Orleans up to this moment, 2 p. m., July 21, 1880, originated on board the bark *Excelsior*, fifty-two (52) days after leaving Rio, on the seventh day of July.

Fourteen days have elapsed since the occurrence of this case, and eleven days since the death and burial of the patient, and the prompt removal of the vessel and crew to the Mississippi Quarantine Station, seventy-five miles below the city.

This period is twice as long as that specified by the National Board of Health as constituting the period of incubation of the Yellow Fever poison.

3. Notwithstanding the erroneous statements embodied in the quarantine proclamations of Tennessee and Mississippi, the official statement of the Sanitary Inspector of the First District, who was charged with the execution of the order of the President of the Board of Health, shows that only eighteen colored men and two white men were employed in the discharge of the cargo of the *Excelsior*.

Careful watch has been kept with reference to these men, as well as those employed in the Montgomery Warehouse, which received the cargo of the *Excelsior*, and up to the present moment not a single case of fever of any description has occurred within the limits of the City of New Orleans.

4. A careful inspection of the Charity Hospital, Hotel Dieu, and other charitable institutions reveals the absence of all forms of fever.

5. A careful inspection of the shipping in the harbor of New Orleans, reveals the important fact that not a case of fever exists among the seamen.

6. As will be seen by the enclosed weekly statement of mortality of New Orleans, embodied from the State records on file at the State-House, the total deaths for New Orleans during the past week was only 100, giving a death-rate of about 23 in 1000 per annum. Of this number, only six were caused by the various fevers of malarial or swamp forms, which prevail at all times and in all seasons in the valley of the Mississippi.

7. The mortuary records of New Orleans establish beyond controversey the facts that

(a.) New Orleans is absolutely free from Yellow Fever;

(b.) New Orleans at the present time has as low a death-rate as any city of the same or smaller or larger size within the bounds of the United States.

(c.) Not a case of sunstroke occurred during the past week in New Orleans, whilst numerous cases have been reported in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other cities.

8. In view of these facts, the quarantine established against the city of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, by the physicians of Tennessee and Mississippi, must be regarded as unnecessary, unwise, ungenerous and unconstitutional. * * *

With great respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW ORLEANS

AND THE NATURE OF THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS BY
THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
INSTITUTED BY THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

Dr. R. Rutherford, formerly of Columbus, Georgia (but at the time of this investigation instituted by Gov. Roberts, of Texas, a resident of Houston, Texas), arrived in New Orleans on the twenty-first of July, and announced himself as the *Health Officer of Texas*, under instructions from his Excellency, C. M. Roberts, Governor of Texas, to inquire into the sanitary condition of New Orleans, and more especially into the facts connected with the bark *Excelsior*.

Said investigation was suggested to the Governor of Texas by S. M. Bemiss, M. D., resident member of the National Board of Health.

The President of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana afforded every facility to the agent of the Governor of Texas for a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of New Orleans, and more especially for all facts connected with the bark *Excelsior*.

All the records of the Board of Health were thrown open for his inspection and examination. He was conducted to the wharf at which the *Excelsior* lay, to the ware-house in which the coffee was stored, the Charity Hospital and the Hotel Dieu.

The Sanitary Inspector of the First District, who had fumigated the coffee of the bark *Excelsior* was instructed to furnish all facts and information, and also to muster all men engaged in the handling of the coffee of the *Excelsior* in the presence of the Health Officer of Texas.

A steam tugboat was also chartered for the conveyance of his Excellency, Lieut. Gov. McEnery, Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, and a committee of the Board of Health to visit the Quarantine Station, and in order to afford the Health Officer of Texas an opportunity to make a truthful report to the Chief Executive of his State.

The following is the report of this visit as taken from the daily *Picayune* :

A TRIP TO QUARANTINE STATION.

VISIT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND DR. RUTHERFORD OF TEXAS—CONDITION OF THE STATION AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

On Wednesday morning the committee appointed by Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the Louisiana State Board of Health, to inspect the Mississippi Quarantine Station, consisting of Dr. J. C. Beard, chairman, and Drs. J. P. Davidson and F. Loeber, proceeded to Quarantine Station on the tugboat *Charlie Wood*. The committee was accompanied by Acting Governor McEnery, Dr. R. Rutherford and wife, Drs. F. Formento and E. T. Shepard, of the State Board of Health, Stanhope Jones, and the members of the press. Dr. J. F. Finney, Resident Physician of the station also formed one of the party.

"Nothing worthy of special mention transpired until the vessels lying off the quarantine grounds were sighted. These proved to be the bark *Excelsior* and three steamships. The four were ranged in a line with each other, and were all within about the space of a mile. First appeared the bark looking remarkably trim and neat, her masts and yards resembling those of a newly built vessel, being very clean and orderly. The steamships *Margaret*, from Havana, *Author* from Colon, and *Australia* from Vera Cruz, followed in the order as named."

"At the Quarantine wharf the party disembarked, Dr. Finney proceeding at once to his residence, this being his first visit to the station since the accident he met with two weeks ago by falling twenty-three feet, in stepping at night through the open hatchway of an iron steamship. That he was not either instantly killed or fatally injured is surprising, as nothing intervened to break the fall, and there was no cargo whatever in that part of the hold. Beyond cutting his face and forehead, bruising his body and crushing together the bones of the foot which struck the hold, he received no further injury and is rapidly recovering from the effects of the fall, although he will probably continue on crutches two or three weeks longer, the foot being still very painful and much swollen.

"It having been reported from Texas that the bark *Excelsior* was improperly and not sufficiently fumigated after her arrival at Quarantine Station from Rio Janeiro, a careful and thorough investigation was made by the committee in presence of Dr. Rutherford, the State Quarantine Officer of Texas, and the members of the press.

"Capt. Chas. H. Merritt, Chief Custom-house Inspector, at the Quarantine Station, reports that he boarded the bark *Excelsior* on her arrival from Rio, on the 25th day of June, unsealed her hatches, and revealed the same on the 5th day of July. Capt. Merritt states that he can assert that the vessel was fumigated, and that no one was sick on board to his knowledge, while the bark was at Quarantine Station during the eleven days of her detention; that he boarded the *Excelsior* a number of times during her detention at quarantine, and smelled sulphur on board several times, thus showing that she was either undergoing the process of fumigation or had just been fumigated previous to his going on board.

"Dr. J. F. Finney, Quarantine Physician, states that the condition of the *Excelsior* as regards cleanliness was about the same as the average of sailing vessels. No sickness on board while at the Quarantine Station. The *Excelsior* was fumigated repeatedly. At each fumigation between sixty and seventy pounds of sulphur were used. The bilge water was pumped out and replaced by a solution of copperas and carbolic acid. This, Dr. Finney states is done to all vessels quarantined, they being inspected and thoroughly cleansed, although not coming from infected ports.

"Dr. C. P. Wilkinson, Assistant Resident Physician at the Quarantine Station, and all the boatmen, corroborate the statements of Capt. Merritt and Dr. Finney. Since the return of the bark to Quarantine Station, Dr. Wilkinson states that two of the crew have died of Yellow Fever, and a third is convalescing. No other person is sick on the four vessels lying at the Station or at the Quarantine grounds or neighborhood on either side of the river to his knowledge. No communication is allowed between vessels while undergoing quarantine. The bark *Excelsior* had only about one-third of a cargo. This was shifted from one part of the hold to the other and thoroughly fumigated. The hold was well ventilated. The crew of the Quarantine Physician's boat are all acclimated.

"G. T. Wilkstrom, mate of the bark *Excelsior*, stated in answer to the question of Dr. Beard, that the vessel arrived and departed from the Mississippi Quarantine Station as stated above. No one was sick at sea or at Rio de Janeiro. The crew went ashore at Rio twice during the stay of the vessel off that port. Upon arriving at the Mississippi Quarantine Station the vessel was fumigated four times. So dense were the fumes arising therefrom that the crew were obliged to sleep on deck and even the cabin was so impregnated with the sulphur, as to render it impossible for the officers to sleep there during the nights when the vessel had been fumigated.

"The officers consisted at that time of the captain, two mates and a crew of nine men. The bark *Excelsior* was twenty-nine days at Rio. The crew went below seven or eight times while at sea. The voyage from Rio to New Orleans occupied fifty-six days. At the Mississippi Quarantine Station the whole crew assisted in shifting the cargo preparatory to fumigation. The bilge water was pumped out. At first it was very foul, but gradually became less so. No one on board the vessel was sick at sea or at the Quarantine Station."

Dr. Rutherford was also invited to attend the regular meeting of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, held for the purpose of considering the Report of the Committee.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Board of Health, held Thursday evening, July 22, 1880, in the State Capitol:

Dr. Rutherford, after being introduced to the Board of Health by the President, stated "that as he would have to return to Texas, before another meeting of the Board would be held, he desired to thank the President and members of the Louisiana State Board of Health, for the courtesies shown and facilities rendered him in prosecuting to completion the duties that called him to New Orleans, Dr. Rutherford then said, that it afforded him great pleasure and satisfaction to state that from his own personal investigation he was able to confirm every statement made to Texas, by the Louisiana State Board, relative to the bark *Excelsior*, and the true sanitary condition of the city of New Orleans."

The following is the official Report of Dr. Rutherford, as published in the papers of Texas and Louisiana:

[The Galveston News, August 3, 1880.]

RUTHERFORD'S REPORT—AN INEFFECTIVE QUARANTINE.

The report made by Dr. Rutherford, State Health Officer, after his return from his investigating trip to New Orleans, and forwarded to the Governor, was sent to the Board of Health by request and received yesterday. The document received appears to be the original and was accompanied by no note or comment from the Governor. The following is what Dr. Rutherford says:

HOUSTON, TEX., July 27, 1880.—To His Excellency O. M. Roberts, Governor of Texas: My Dear Sir—Your letter of instruction, dated July 16, 1880, reached my hand the morning of the eighteenth, and upon the morning of the nineteenth I left Houston for New Orleans, stopping at Galveston and apprising Dr. Watts and his Board of your orders, which orders met their unanimous approval. Arrived in New Orleans evening of the twenty-first, was

met by Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the Board of Health, and arranged for routine of investigation upon the twenty-second. I divided my work into four parts, beginning first with the ship, her location, as to probable infection of localities or persons in New Orleans, and found that she had occupied, fortunately, a place at a wharf that was a thousand yards removed from the nearest dwellings, among which buildings was the Touro Infirmary, to which place the only case of Yellow Fever that occurred during the ship's stay at New Orleans was taken. The ship herself was removed to Quarantine at Mississippi Station, seventy-five miles below the city, with the remainder of the crew on board. The ship had been retained upon her first arrival ten days at Quarantine, and was fumigated three times during that period. Upon her arrival at the wharf she was again subjected to fumes of burning sulphur and then her cargo was removed to Montgomery warehouse, on Calliope street.

Second—The disposition of this cargo and its location as to infection. There were 3600 bags of this coffee, and upon examination of the warehouse books found that only 3006 remained upon the twenty-third instant, so here was 594 bags of coffee to be found. This at first nobody seemed willing to tell me; but by a series of pumping I did find out the destination of every bag, which was as follows: 379 to St. Louis, 180 to Houston, Texas., 15 to Shreveport, La., all of which had been shipped out before fever was discovered on the vessel.

Third—The hands employed in unloading the ship, draymen and warehousemen who received it, and after two days' work got them together and found them all well, upon the morning of the twenty-fourth instant, seventeen days after their connection with the ship and her cargo, which pleased me not a little.

Fourth—The hospital and general sanitary condition of the city, which after visiting all of them I found that the city was exceptionally clear of all infectious diseases for the present. I also under this head will report unfavorably of the manner in which the quarantine is performed at Mississippi Station, below New Orleans, vessels from Vera Cruz and Havana only being detained seventy-two hours at Quarantine before being allowed to come up to the wharves at the city, which would only make them five days from wharf to wharf respectively at Havana and New Orleans; and also inclose you copy of cipher, given me by Dr. Bemiss, of which I retain a copy, the doctor promising most positively to send by wire even suspicious cases, and this I consider the only safeguard against the careless quarantine now enforced. I very much hope that the merchants' voice will reach the Board of Health in time to make them more careful in the near future. The former are almost universally in favor of more stringent quarantine. I shall try to visit Austin in the next three days, and will have more that I can tell you which should not properly be spoken of in this report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RUTHERFORD, M. D. and S. H. O.

It is not material that the testimony of Dr. R. Rutherford should be examined in detail, as the testimony of the Honorable Dr. McClanahan and of the Honorable N. N. John of Galveston, Texas, will be recorded in full upon the same points; but it is material that the following statement should be considered: Dr. Rutherford, Health Officer of Texas, and representing the Governor of Texas, after according to his own statement being afforded by the President and members of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, every facility for the thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of the city and of the facts connected with the bark Excelsior, and the conduct of the Mississippi Quarantine Station, reports to the Chief Executive of Texas:

"The hospital and general sanitary condition of the city, which after visiting all of them, I found that the city was exceptionally clear of all infectious diseases for the present."

"I also under this head, will report unfavorably of the manner in which the quarantine is performed at Mississippi Station, below New Orleans, vessels from Vera Cruz and Havana only, being detained seventy-two hours at Quarantine, before being allowed to come up to the wharves at the city, which would only make them five days from wharf to wharf, respectively at Havana and New Orleans: And also inclose you copy of cipher, given me by Dr. Bemiss, of which I retain a copy, the doctor promising most positively to send by wire even suspicious cases, and this I consider the only safeguard against the careless quarantine now enforced."

S. M. Bemiss, M. D., member of the National Board of Health, residing in New Orleans, and accredited by the National Government, as representing the sanitary interests of Louisiana, did not communicate *his cipher* to the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, and this Board would have been profoundly ignorant of the secret measures adopted by the National Board of Health, if the communication of Dr. Rutherford had not found its way into the columns of the daily press.

The investigations of the Health officer of Texas, and his conference with the member of the National Board of Health in New Orleans, resulted in the determination to protect the great state of Texas by a cipher.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SANITARY CONDI- TION OF NEW ORLEANS, AND THE CONDUCT OF THE QUARANTINE OF THE STATE BOARD BY THE DELEGATION OF THE GAL- VESTON BOARD OF HEALTH.

The investigation instituted by the Governor of Texas, not being entirely satisfactory to the health authorities of Galveston, telegraphic communications was sent to the President of the Louisiana Board, inquiring if a commission would be received.

The following statement embodies the results of this correspondence, and the conclusions arrived at by the members of the Galveston Board of Health:

[Telegram.]

GALVESTON, July 30.—To Dr. Jones and Dr. Bemiss, New Orleans: Telegram received. The detention at your quarantine not satisfactory. Will send two members of the Board of Health to your city for conference, if your reply gives encouragement to do so.

W. D. KELLEY, M. D.
CHAS. FOWLER.

[Telegram.]

To Dr. W. D. Kelly, Galveston Board of Health: BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, July 30, 1880.

Send member of your Board of Health.

Detention of vessel at Quarantine, according to rules of National Board of Health.

New Orleans in good sanitary condition and free from epidemic fevers of every description.

Telegraph condition of Galveston and direct your committee to bring official reports.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.

The resident member of the National Board of Health was requested to affix his signature to this telegram. The following is his reply:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, July 31, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President State Board of Health:

Dear Sir—I have respectfully to state that I did not think it proper to affix my signature to your telegram in answer to that of the Galveston Board of Health, brought to me last night, but sent by the same messengers the following over my own signature: "National Board states minimum for detention, but does not prescribe limits for local Boards. Hope committee will be sent. City free from sickness. Signed, Bemiss."

Very respectfully, etc.,

S. M. BEMISS, Member National Board of Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, July 31, 1880.—To Dr. W. D. Kelley, Galveston Board of Health: Hope that you will come with committee from Galveston Board of Health. Will give committee every facility for investigation, and will endeavor to make all quarantine matters satisfactory.

City in state of remarkable health. Death-rate continually decreasing; only fifty-three deaths from all causes during the past six days. City absolutely free from all contagious and infectious diseases.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.

[Telegram.]

HOUSTON, Texas, July 31, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President Louisiana State Board:

I have this morning been informed by Chas. Fowler that Galveston will quarantine your city, unless your quarantine regulations are made more stringent at once. I do this as your friend, that you may defend yourself and not officially.

R. RUTHERFORD.

The committee appointed by the Galveston Board of Health, consisting of Mr. Thomas McClanahan and Mr. N. N. John, arrived in New Orleans on the evening of the fourth of August.

Every facility was afforded to these gentlemen by the President of the Louisiana State Board for a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of the city, and the quarantine regulations, and a meeting of the Board of Health was called to meet the committee.

[The Daily Picayune, Tuesday morning, Aug. 19, 1880.]

THE GALVESTON DELEGATION—THEY FIND THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW ORLEANS VERY GOOD, AND WILL SO REPORT TO THE GALVESTON BOARD.

A special meeting of the Louisiana State Board of Health was held last evening, Dr. Joseph Jones, President, in the chair.

Present—Drs. Davidson, Loeber, Shepherd, and Messrs. Marks and Brewster.

Dr. Jones said the special meeting was called to receive the delegation from Galveston, Dr. Thos. McClanahan and N. N. John, Esq., of the Galveston Board of Health, who were present. Dr. Jones then requested the gentlemen to address the Board on the questions that called them to New Orleans.

Dr. McClanahan said the purpose of the visit was one of pacification, and that he was chosen by the Galveston Board one of the committee to visit New Orleans because he held conservative views relative to quarantine.

The Board of Health of Galveston were under the impression that in all cases where vessels come from infected ports there was only a detention at quarantine of seventy-two hours. This was not considered to be sufficient for security by the Galveston Board.

Just previous to leaving Galveston Dr. McClanahan said a resolution was written out to be offered at the special meeting of the board, which proposed immediate quarantine against New Orleans on this account. The result, however, was that more conservative counsel prevailed, which finally terminated in the appointment of the committee.

Dr. McClanahan said he was perfectly satisfied of the good health of the city of New Orleans.

At Quarantine Station, he said, everything was evidently being done and had been done to prevent the introduction of infections or contagious diseases to the city. There were, however, some of the members of the Galveston board who could not be prevailed upon to believe that seventy-two hours detention of vessels was sufficient.

If again, Dr. McClanahan remarked, a resolution should be offered to quarantine New Orleans, he would certainly vote against it. The reporting of every case of Yellow Fever, attending to the sanitary condition of the shipping and of the city of New Orleans would have considerable effect in averting quarantine, but a longer detention of vessels—say ten days—from Havana, Rio Janeiro and Vera Cruz, he believed would keep up commercial relations between New Orleans and Galveston all summer.

At Galveston, it must be remembered, Dr. McClanahan continued, there were no hospitals, quarantine station, or buildings which necessitated therefore perfect non-intercourse in case of threatened danger of yellow fever.

Dr. McClanahan had no suggestions to make. He had seen what the Louisiana State Board of Health as well as the Auxiliary Sanitary Association had done. The present free intercourse might be continued as in the past, but he said he could not answer for the action of the Galveston Board if another case of Yellow Fever should appear in New Orleans with only the seventy-two hours detention at the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

Mr. N. N. John said he was no speaker, and was unable to do the subject full justice. Applications had been made to the National Board of Health and the State of Texas for aid in the construction of proper quarantine buildings, which had been refused.

The City of Galveston had appropriated only the sum of five hundred dollars for the use of the Board.

Mr. John said he was an ultra strong non-intercourse member of the Board whenever there was any danger of Yellow Fever being brought from New Orleans. It was life or death to from fifteen to twenty thousand people in Galveston alone. He was not, however, alarmed sufficiently by one case of Yellow Fever in New Orleans to establish quarantine against her for that reason alone.

Seventy-two hours will not answer, he said, for detentions of vessels from infected ports.

Mr. John then touched upon the circumstance of the resolution to quarantine against New Orleans, the postponement of action and the appointment of the committee to visit New Orleans.

Mr. John observed that when the papers, like the New Orleans Times of this morning, said the intention of Galveston, in establishing a quarantine against New Orleans was mercenary, the same was false and malicious.

Relative to the Mississippi Quarantine Station, Mr. John said he would make some changes relative to the buildings there, but taken altogether, the whole investigation might be said to be most satisfactory to both of them.

When he and Dr. McClanahan went home and made their report it would be satisfactorily received. Make the concession they asked for—ten days from dock to dock from Havana and Vera Cruz—and he believed with Dr. McClanahan that there would be no quarantine against New Orleans this summer.

Mr. Marks stated he had listened with a great deal of interest and attention to the remarks of the two gentlemen, and he believed the other members were satisfied that they were earnest and true in everything they had said in the desire expressed to preserve the commercial relations between the two cities.

Having called upon the parties having steamships running to Havana and Vera Cruz, Mr. Marks said that they were all willing to extend the time to ten days from dock to dock from these ports to the wharf at New Orleans, in order that commercial relations may continue with this city without interruption, all business men in this city agreeing that quarantining against New Orleans just as the railroad connecting Louisiana with Texas was about to be completed would be most disastrous.

The committee from Galveston found that seventy-two hours was the minimum time of detention at the Mississippi Quarantine Station, and that vessels had been detained eight, nine, ten, twelve or fifteen days, for no other reason than because it was deemed imprudent for them to come to the city in less time. When a vessel with Yellow Fever arrived at the Quarantine Station she was detained there as long as the Board deemed proper. While the lives of the people of the whole Mississippi Valley and Texas were considered, the lives also of thousands of unacclimated persons in this city had to be protected.

Dr. Davidson desired to thank Dr. McClanahan and Mr. John for the manly expressions uttered by them as well as for their candor and moderate views. The Galveston Board had acted most wisely in sending a delegation to New Orleans, as their report would be calculated to allay panic. If similar action was taken by other neighboring Boards of Health, a spirit of amity, professional zeal and devotion to conservative medicine and the general good of the public health would result thereby and avert many of the dire evils that otherwise come upon us.

When Dr. Davidson had concluded his remarks, Mr. John said: "Thank you—Dr. McClanahan and John won't go back on what they've said."

Dr. Jones referred to the great work accomplished by the establishment of a thorough system of inspection. Under the old plan the case of the bark *Excelsior* might have been overlooked. Coffee shipped from Rio Janeiro had especially been the cause of anxiety. The thorough disinfection of coffee in warehouses was evidenced in the case of the cargo of the bark *Excelsior*. Although 3600 bags were landed, not a single case occurred therefrom.

Dr. McClanahan expressed himself as entirely satisfied with what had been done, and said he found the sanitary arrangements here far in advance of anything known to him before, and was satisfied with the strict enforcement of the act of 1876 on quarantine.

Dr. Jones referred to the kind spirit shown by the representatives of the Galveston Board, and thanked them for their courteous attention.

Dr. Davidson moved that the Board go into executive session.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Formento entered the room at this time, having been detained on professional business, while Dr. Beard, who had been holding an autopsy, did not arrive until after executive session.

When the doors were opened, the following resolutions, offered by Dr. Davidson, were given to the press, having been adopted while the board was in executive session:

Resolved, That from the promulgation of this action of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, all vessels arriving from infected ports in the West Indies and Mexico, and elsewhere, the quarantine *pratique* shall embrace the period of ten days from wharf to wharf seventy-two hours of which shall be at the Mississippi Quarantine Station for disinfection, fumigation and observation.

Resolved, That the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana hereby extend to the Board of Health of Galveston their deep sense of the amicable spirit animating them in considering a question of a quarantine against New Orleans, and that they recognize in the appointment of gentlemen representing different shades of opinion in the Board of Health, as dele-

gates to this board, the highest evidence of their determination to preserve, if possible, the mutually beneficial commercial relations of the two cities.

Resolved, That this board cordially reciprocates a spirit of kindness and good feeling on the part of the Galveston Board of Health.

[The Galveston News, Thursday, August 12, 1880.]

PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

RETURN OF DR. McCLANAHAN, OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, FROM NEW ORLEANS—HOW THE QUARANTINE IS CONDUCTED THERE—WORK OF THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION, ETC.

Dr. Thos. McClanahan, who, in conjunction with Mr. N. N. John, was appointed by the Board of Health to proceed to New Orleans for the purpose of investigating the mode and manner in which the quarantine at the mouth of the Mississippi was conducted, and also to confer with the New Orleans Board of Health in regard to quarantine, returned by the Morgan line yesterday. A News reporter called upon the Doctor at his office yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of sanitary affairs in New Orleans, and to obtain an idea of the work accomplished by the committee. Dr. McClanahan stated that the committee reached New Orleans on the fourth, and had a short consultation with Dr. Jones, President of the Board of Health. An invitation was then received from Dr. Bemiss, Superintendent of the National Quarantine, to visit the Quarantine Station near the mouth of the Mississippi, and also the National Quarantine Buildings at Ship Island. The committee left New Orleans on the morning of the fifth, in company with Dr. Bemiss, Drs. Holliday and Watkins, of New Orleans, and Mr. Fenner, President of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association of that city, on the steam yacht Day Dream. They reached the Quarantine Station on the river at 2 p. m., examined the warehouse set apart for the immigration of ship cargoes and disinfection, and had a consultation with Dr. Finney, Quarantine Officer at that point, who generously gave them all the information in his possession as to the manner in which the quarantine was conducted, which went to prove to the committee that the quarantine was much more effective than they believed when they left Galveston. The following certificates, obtained from Dr. Finney, show how the reports are made:

MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION, August 5.—Bark Mary Durkee, thirty-nine days from Rio Janeiro to Quarantine Station, in rock ballast. No sickness whatever. Detention of same nine days this day at this Station and no immediate prospect of departure.

Bark Maria Carolina, thirteen days from Havana to this Quarantine Station. Has no sickness on board nor any at sea. Information reached here of three cases transferred from vessel to hospital in Havana. To-day the ninth day of detention. No immediate prospect of departure. I certify the above to be correct.

J. T. FINNEY, Quarantine Physician.

These certificates go to show that all sailing vessels arriving from infected ports are quarantined from ten days to an unlimited period, or until the Quarantine officers are entirely satisfied with their sanitary condition. After bidding the courteous Quarantine officers at the Station adieu the committee steamed down to the Jetties, where they remained all night. The next morning they steamed for Ship Island, situated some seventy or eighty miles to the north and east of the mouth of the river, where the buildings of the National Quarantine are located, and arrived there on the afternoon of the same day. They first landed and inspected the warehouse proper, built for the purpose of fumigating cargoes, as well as the wharf which is in process of construction. The warehouse is 60 or 70 by 150 feet, strongly built of wood, and of sufficient capacity to admit of the disinfecting of all freight that may be received for that purpose. The committee then returned to the Day Dream and steamed some six miles eastward along the Island, landing at the house built for the accommodation of well persons who are to be kept under surveillance, which is a large two-story frame building, capable of accommodating 250 persons, and is all complete with the exception of the walks surrounding it. A mile and a half further up the Island, east of the house, is the hospital proper, and separated from the building designed for well persons by a lagoon or bayou which runs through the Island. All these buildings were found to be under the supervision of Dr. Bemiss, of the National Board of Health, and under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Martin, who is the Resident Physician. After inspecting the buildings and ascertaining the mode and manner of inspecting vessels the committee left on Sunday morning for Biloxi, and from thence took the train for New Orleans, meeting the Board of Health of that city at 6 o'clock, by special invitation from the entire Board. Dr. McClanahan says the honest zeal displayed by the New Orleans Board to afford

the committee every facility to pursue their investigations was proof conclusive that they were desirous, not only of protecting their own port, but every other portion of the South, from the ravages of Yellow Fever. After seeing so much zeal and fairness on the part of the Board of Health, the committee had no request to make of them, except to suggest that a lengthening of the quarantine at their station to ten days from port to port would give our people more confidence in the same, to which suggestion the New Orleans Board acquiesced in to the fullest extent. Dr. McClanahan further stated that the investigation made at the request and under the auspices of Mr. Fenner, President of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association of New Orleans, gave the committee every proof of the powerful effort made, and the grand success achieved by this Association in reclaiming low lands and the filling in of water-holes which had been used for years as a repository for garbage. A stream of clear Mississippi River water is being run through the gutters in two-thirds of the streets of the city. A pump with the capacity of 8,500,000 gallons daily, is kept at work night and day. With time, and the continuous efforts of the Sanitary Association, Dr. McClanahan thinks the sanitary condition of New Orleans will be rendered as good as that of any city on the globe.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORT OF DR. MCCLANAHAN AND N. N. JOHN.

In deference to Dr. Rutherford, who had come down by instructions of the Governor to hear the report of the committee just returned from New Orleans, and who desired to return by the 3 p. m. train, the regular meeting of the Board of Health was held at 1 p. m. yesterday, instead of 6 p. m., as originally designed. There were present Dr. Watts, President; Dr. Campbell, Secretary; Drs. Kelley and McClanahan, and Messrs. Focke, John, McLean, Noble, Vidor and Mott.

Dr. Kelley moved that the first business be the report of the committee sent to New Orleans.

Dr. McClanahan said: The committee has as yet made no written report. He was willing to report verbally, if acceptable.

Mr. John—If it is necessary to have a written report, you will have to defer the matter for at least a week.

Dr. Kelley moved that the committee be allowed to make a verbal report, with the privilege of supplementing it with a regular report.

The motion was adopted, and Dr. McClanahan proceeded: Being appointed with Mr. John, to visit New Orleans for the purpose, as I understood it, of inquiring into the nature of the quarantine of that city, as well as its sanitary condition, but more especially its quarantine, we arrived in New Orleans on the evening of the fourth. After a short consultation with Dr. Jones, President of the New Orleans Board of Health, and receiving his statements as to the condition of the city, we had an invitation from Dr. Bemiss, superintendent of the National Board of Health, to make a trip of inspection in his steamer to Ship Island, he proposing, in doing so, to land us at the quarantine station, and suggested that we make our inspection there. Together with several prominent physicians of New Orleans, we went down the river, reaching the Quarantine Station perchance at 2 o'clock. We went ashore and received from the quarantine officer at that place his assistance in making the investigation, which proved perfectly satisfactory to me, and I suppose to Mr. John. It convinced me that quarantine at that port was more satisfactory than I expected to find it when I left home. I found that all sailing vessels from infected ports whether with cargo or in ballast—I believe save the *Excelsior*, none of them arrived with cargo—were detained from nine to thirty days for the purpose of inspection, fumigation, disinfection, etc. The mode of disinfecting sail vessels, as Dr. Fenner stated to me, was to burn 100 pounds of sulphur in the hold, care being taken to rip up the dunnage boards and pump out the bilge water. The dunnage boards as I understand it, fit under the knees of the vessel.

Mr. John—The skin of the boat.

Dr. McClanahan—the doctor said he took up other planks and used disinfectants, continuing to use them several times until he felt satisfied that they were entirely free from suspicion. There are four steamers plying between New Orleans and Havana—two of the Morgan line and two belonging to private parties. They have been detained at the quarantine station seventy-two hours for the purpose of inspection, surveillance and fumigation. These vessels, I was told at the Quarantine Station, as well as by the city authorities that I consulted with, were loaded solely with sugar and cigars, the sugar in transit for the refinery at St. Louis, and the cigars, I presume, for the market in New Orleans and elsewhere.

Dr. Kelley—Do they not submit to the rules of disinfection suggested by the Board of Health in Havana.

Dr. McClanahan—They are all disinfected and fumigated before leaving the port of Havana.

At the Quarantine Station on the Mississippi river there is a large brick warehouse, now being used for purposes of disinfection, to which the quarantine authorities can transfer the cargo of any vessel and there disinfect it to their satisfaction. I understand that the cargoes of steamers are disinfected in the steamers, but they have every facility and every convenience for protecting the city from any danger of infection. The zeal manifested by every health officer, every doctor and every citizen that you meet in regard to the danger of a scourge ought to convince any man beyond a doubt that every effort is used to prevent its introduction.

Dr. McClanahan—We left the Quarantine Station, and I must say that after the examination we made there, and the assertions of the quarantine officers, I left there much better pleased than I expected to be before my visit. I must also say that I am entirely satisfied with the mode and manner of quarantine at the station.

The city is inspected by inspectors such as we have here, and then by doctors, of whom there are eight, all good physicians. The privy vaults of the city have been cleansed three times this year under the supervision of these physicians. At 6 o'clock in the evening we met the Board of Health of New Orleans, and after seeing as much as I had I was absolutely ashamed to ask anything at their hands. I told them I had no request to make, no demands, no wishes; but if they would lengthen their time of quarantine I thought it would enable some of the ultra members of our Board to rest easier.

Dr. Jones followed me with some remarks as to the nature of our visit, after which the Board went into secret session, and in a very few moments they extended the term to ten days from port to port, but with seventy-two hours at the Quarantine Station for the purpose of fumigation and disinfection.

Mr. John said: We left here on Tuesday, under your broad seal, to visit the Board of Health at New Orleans. We arrived in New Orleans next evening and were met by Mr. Pandely and Dr. Fenner. We went and got our dinner and came back to the hotel. There we met Dr. Jones, President of the New Orleans Board of Health, with other gentlemen. We appointed 7 o'clock next morning for a meeting with Dr. Jones. While we were at dinner, Dr. Bemiss came in and gave us a very cordial invitation to go to Ship Island. After going back to the hotel we were interviewed by some reporters, the full report of which was given in the New Orleans Times, a paper which I have no use for. Dr. McClanahan and I had a conversation with Dr. Jones next morning, and he satisfied us that he was full master of the situation. I undertake now to say here that he is full master of the situation, and the city of New Orleans is fortunate in having him at the head of its Board of Health, I told him I had quoted him in Galveston as a full-blooded non-quarantine man, but I took it all back. After examining the Quarantine Station thoroughly, I told Dr. Jones I thought that the buildings were too close, and that I thought the brick building was too large for thorough disinfection. He said the brick building was in charge of the customhouse. It is true, he said, that the buildings might be a little too close, but, if necessity required it, that might be remedied. Our visit to Ship Island Dr. McClanahan has described. We returned from Biloxi on Sunday night, and were met next morning by the Sanitary Association. We went to the Board of Health office, and the books there were thrown open to us. I believe I am bookkeeper enough to know what a book means. I examined them thoroughly, and I must say that I became doubly satisfied that Dr. Jones and the Board of Health generally were the proper men for their positions. I told Dr. Jones of the conviction I had labored under that the New Orleans Board of Health could not be relied on; that they never did give us a correct report; that when we telegraphed to them about the case of the Excelsior, they telegraphed us that such was the fact and promised to furnish us full particulars by mail, which they never did. After getting an explanation from Dr. Jones I could excuse him. That officer is overworked. We went into details pretty generally. Dr. Jones took me to the Charity Hospital, and I found that nineteen out of every twenty of the cots in that institution are unoccupied—a fact that goes far to show the healthfulness of the city. There are more people under the knife in the surgical department than all the balance together. I believe that is about as far as it is necessary for me to go further than to say that to Dr. Jones and his board, I am willing to entrust the city of Galveston. That is a large admission for me to make, but when I have seen for myself, there is no going back on the evidence of my senses.

Mr. John, after speaking in the line of Dr. McClanahan's address to some length, concluded by saying: I assert that there is no danger from Yellow Fever from New Orleans as it stands now. The facilities are effective. Vessels have to remain seventy-two hours in quarantine, and then if there is the least sign of danger, they remain until the quarantine officers are satisfied that all is well. The coffee of the Excelsior is still in the warehouse, and likely to stay there.

Mr. Noble offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the reports of Dr. McClanahan and Mr. John be received and approved, and that the thanks of this Board are tendered them for the very efficient discharge of their duties, as the representatives of this Board, in their recent mission to New Orleans.

Dr. Keiley—I am peculiarly happy, first at the wisdom of our course in sending a dele-

tion to New Orleans, for in it I see that we may have an understanding with that city, which is likely to result in great good to both, and that we may have our own views much more liberal than we have been sometimes inclined to make them. I am happy we are convinced that New Orleans is doing everything that is proper to be done, not only for its own protection, but for that of Galveston and of all Texas. I am peculiarly happy that these gentlemen have visited New Orleans and become personally acquainted with those of New Orleans in the line of their inquiry, some of whom I know myself. I am convinced from the high character of Drs. Bemiss, Jones, and others, that no man can go to New Orleans and listen to them with candor without coming away believing that they are acting in the interest not only of the people of New Orleans, but of our own people, and I hope that the excellent report of these gentlemen will be received and endorsed unanimously.

Dr. Rutherford read the following letter from Governor Roberts, pursuant to the instructions in which he had come before the Board:

AUSTIN, Texas.—Dr. Rutherford: You will please go to Galveston, and when Mr. John and Dr. McClanahan return, if the information is not satisfactory in regard to the safety of quarantine at New Orleans, both to you and the Board at Galveston, and if you believe general quarantine should be established, telegraph to me at Dallas, and I will issue orders at once for general safety of the State. I hope these gentlemen will report safe quarantine. If they do not, however much I may regret it, I must now act. If quarantine is determined on, telegraph for me to all the coast stations, letting them know what is determined on.

O. M. ROBERTS, Governor.

Dr. Kelley asked Dr. Rutherford if he would not indorse the resolutions of Mr. Noble. The Doctor did not wish to engage in the proceedings of the Board further than to conform to the instructions of the Governor, and declined to give an opinion. Upon motion, the Board adjourned.

[The Galveston News, Tuesday, August 17, 1880.]

THE NEW ORLEANS QUARANTINE MATTER.

DR. MCCLANAHAN AND MR. JOHN EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 16, 1880.—As to the letter of certain members of the Board of Health, published in your report of the proceedings of the Board, in your issue of the thirteenth instant, shows some dissension in the Board, and to some extent reflects on the committee sent to New Orleans, the members of that committee desire to place the subject before the public through the columns of your paper, and to invite from the people of our State full inquiry into their action, which was had with a grave sense of the responsibility and a desire to perform fully their duty in the premises.

At a called meeting of the Board of Health of Galveston, held August 3, we were appointed a committee to visit the city of New Orleans to inquire into and examine the efficiency of their quarantine against infected ports. When we left Galveston we were impressed with the idea that their quarantine was not sufficient to protect the city of New Orleans, and that our own city and its proximity and continuous intercourse with New Orleans, was thereby endangered. With this impression we had intimated that we would support quarantine upon the basis of the inefficiency of the quarantine against infected ports by that city.

We reached the City of New Orleans on the fourth, and conferred with the President of the New Orleans Board of Health, Dr. Jones, who, with the assistance of Dr. S. M. Bemiss, Superintendent of the National Quarantine Station, at Ship Island, extended to us every facility for examination into the operation of the quarantine system and of visiting the station below the city, so that we might see for ourselves. At the station we found Dr. Finney in charge, who displayed a ready willingness to answer all questions and to give data as to arrival and departure of vessels. We found that the cargoes of all vessels from infected ports were removed, placed in warehouse for that purpose and thoroughly fumigated; that the vessels were thoroughly cleansed, and all bilge water pumped out and replaced with solution of carbolic acid and sulphate of iron, and the vessels with hatches closed, were also subject to the fumes of burning sulphur, on repeated occasions, about one hundred pounds each time, and all clothing and everything belonging to the vessels treated in like manner. The vessels being in every instance detained for a period not less than ten days, or longer, until the Quarantine Officer is entirely satisfied with their sanitary condition. This rule is applied to all sail vessels alike, except in the case of the *Excelsior*, where the cargo was not removed to the warehouse, because the vessel was only partially freighted, her capacity being twelve thousand sacks of coffee, while there was on board only thirty-six hundred. It was thought that her freight could be more efficiently fumigated in her hold, and after this was done, one-third of the coffee was hoisted on deck and the balance disinfected and the vessel cleansed. The subsequent appearance of a case of Yellow Fever on this vessel after reaching New Orleans being so unprecedented that Dr. Bemiss, of the National Board of Health, solicited Governor Roberts to send the State Health Officer to New

Orleans to make a full investigation thereof, which was done and report made to the Governor and published.

The four steamers which ply between New Orleans and Havana are managed under the strictest surveillance. The officers and crews are all acclimated. The vessels are thoroughly fumigated and disinfected at the ports where they are freighted, under the supervision of the Agent of the National Board of Health, and ten days' time must elapse from port to port; seventy-two hours of this time they are held at Quarantine for further disinfection. Their cargoes consist of sugar in transit to St Louis, and cigars. No passengers or fruit are taken, and in fact this trade is conducted with such care and honest attention to duty on the part both of the owners of the vessels and the health authorities of New Orleans, that the danger of importing disease is certainly reduced to a minimum if not rendered impossible. We can not conceive of any right that we have to object to the trade carried on by New Orleans under these restrictions, when our own authorities carry on a trade, as at Indianola, where the only protection is fumigation and disinfection.

At the request of our Board we made the visit to New Orleans with no little inconvenience to ourselves and to friends on whom we were compelled to impose our business while absent, our sole aim being to make a faithful investigation as to the sanitary condition and the quarantine regulations of New Orleans. And we were very much surprised upon our return, and even before our report was made, to learn that some of the members of our Board had already prepared their ultimatum in regard to further communication with New Orleans. Having made a searching investigation both as to quarantine and as to the sanitary condition of New Orleans, we are satisfied that in both respects they have done everything that could be asked of them, and we can see no cause, except that of morbid fear, to warrant a quarantine against that city.

THOS. McCLANAHAN, M. D.
N. N. JOHN.

It is evident from the preceding facts that the Hon. Thomas McClanahan and the Hon. N. N. John, who so faithfully and nobly represented the city of Galveston, were largely instrumental in preventing the institution of a quarantine against the State of Louisiana.

It is impossible to estimate the damage which a quarantine on the part of Texas against Louisiana, would have inflicted.

The subsequent history of the sanitary affairs of Louisiana have justified to the fullest extent the statements of Dr. McClanahan and Mr. John. Galveston and the great State of Texas remained free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and remained as free from the much-dreaded Yellow Fever, as the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans.

Louisiana is indebted to these truthful and upright representatives of of Texas, for an impartial, unprejudiced, honest and manly statement to the entire country, of the true sanitary condition of this State.

ILLEGAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL ASSUMPTION OF POWER BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following letters to the Acting Governor of Louisiana, will give a sufficient explanation of the charge implied in the preceding heading :

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, July 30, 1880. }

Lieutenant Governor S. D. McEnery, Acting Governor, State of Louisiana

Sir—The attention of your Excellency is respectfully directed to the following communication published in the Picayune of this date, purporting under authority of the National Board of Health, to prohibit "the shipment of any and all coffee" from the Port of New Orleans to Mobile, "from and after this date until further orders." Signed by C. A. Rice, M. D., Supervisor of Inspectors, National Board of Health.

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, Port of New Orleans, La., July 29, 1880.

Dr. J. M. Watkins, Sanitary Inspector:

Dear Sir—The Mobile Board of Health instructed me "not to allow the shipment of any coffee from New Orleans to Mobile until after they are satisfied that it is not a part of the cargo of the bark *Excelsior*, and they so inform you. You will therefore stop the shipment of any and all coffee to Mobile from and after this date, until further orders.

This I do not understand to apply to coffee going to other portions of Alabama in sealed cars.

Respectfully, C. A. RICE, M. D., Supervisor of Inspectors, National Board of Health.

OFFICE SUPERVISOR OF INSPECTORS, Port of New Orleans, July 29, 1880,

To Dr. J. M. Watkins, Sanitary Inspector:

Dear Sir—The State Board of Health of Mississippi having revoked the ordinance requiring personal certificates of passengers coming from New Orleans, La., into the State of Mississippi, you will inform all persons so applying. The same Board having passed an ordinance on this the twenty-ninth July, 1880:

"That no part of the cargo of coffee from bark *Excelsior* will be permitted to come into the State of Mississippi, and that no coffee received at this port subsequent to this date from an infected port, will be permitted to come into the State of Mississippi." You will act accordingly. All other coffee now in the city will be permitted to come into the State of Mississippi.

Respectfully, C. A. RICE, M. D., Supervisor of Inspectors, National Board of Health.

It will be observed that the latter portion of the preceding communication assumes to control the shipment of coffee from New Orleans to the entire State of Mississippi. In his individual capacity C. A. Rice, M. D., has no power to issue an order of any character, with reference to any matter relating to the commerce of the City of New Orleans, and State of Louisiana, and as an individual he is undoubtedly subject to the laws of the United States and of Louisiana, and liable to prosecution for damages by all parties who may be injured by his attempt to interfere with the commerce of this Port. From the title appended to his name, C. A. Rice, M. D., claims to be acting under the authority of the National Board of Health. The Act of Congress by which the National Board of Health was constituted, approved March 3, 1879, entitled "An Act to prevent the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases into the United States, and to establish a National Board of Health" provides in the second section, that, "The duties of the National Board of Health shall be to obtain information upon all matters affecting the public health, to advise the several departments of the General Government, *The Executives of the several states*, and the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, on all questions submitted by them or whenever in the opinion of this Board such advice may tend to the preservation and improvement of the Public Health."

Section 3, of "Act to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious disease into the United States," approved June 2, 1879, reads thus:

"That the National Board of Health shall co-operate with and as far as it lawfully may aid the State and Municipal Boards of Health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards, to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States, and into one State from another, and at such ports and places within the United States as have no quarantine regulations under State authority, where such regulations are, in the opinion of the National Board of Health, necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State from another, and at such ports and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the State, which, in the opinion of the National Board of Health, are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States, or from one State into another. The National Board of Health shall report the facts to the President of the United States, who shall, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, order said Board of Health to make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries; or from one State into another, which, when so made and approved by the President shall be promulgated by the National Board of Health and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States, where the State authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the State authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations the President shall detail an officer or appoint a proper person for that purpose." Therefore, by the Acts approved March 3, 1879, and June 2, 1879, organizing and defining the powers of the National Board of Health, it is evident that this creation of President Hays and the Congress of the United States of America is charged with the important duty of co-operating with and aiding State and Municipal Boards of Health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such Boards, to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries or from one State into another.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has adopted the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health, in addition to its own full and explicit sanitary and quarantine ordinances.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has given full and explicit and accurate reports of the sanitary condition of the city of New Orleans and of the various Quarantine establishments under its direction and control; has freely and fully published to the world

its proceedings, and furnished full and complete reports of its mortuary statistics, and have endeavored to establish true and friendly relations with local and State Boards of Health and with the National Board of Health.

New Orleans is not an infected port.

New Orleans has been, throughout the entire year 1880, up to the present moment, exempt from infections and contagious diseases; and, with the exception of the single case of Yellow Fever on the bark *Excelsior*, no case of Yellow Fever has occurred within her bounds. The bark *Excelsior* was promptly removed beyond the bounds of New Orleans, to the Quarantine Station, seventy miles below New Orleans, and efficient measures have been executed for the ventilation, purification and fumigation and disinfection of said ship and cargo by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana. Three weeks have elapsed since such measures have been instituted, and no case of Yellow Fever has occurred among the citizens of New Orleans.

According to the testimony of Dr. Smith, of the National Board of Health, Rio de Janeiro is not regarded at this time as an infected port; occurrences similar to that of the *Excelsior*, are by no means infrequent in the port of New York, and no restrictions have been attempted to be forced upon the coffee trade of New York by the National Board of Health.

The National Board of Health has made no official communication or suggestion to the Chief Executive of the State of Louisiana, nor through the Board of Health of Louisiana, with reference to the cargo and crew of the bark *Excelsior*, nor with reference to the Sanitary and Quarantine measures and regulations adopted by the State Board of Health.

In view of the preceding facts, it is the opinion of the Executive Officer and members of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, that the action of the National Board of Health in issuing the orders cited in the first part of this communication, without the advice or co-operation of the lawful authorities to whom are confided by legislative enactment the conduct of the Sanitary and Quarantine affairs of the State of Louisiana, is illegal, unconstitutional and destructive of the commercial relations of the individual States, which form integral parts of the United States.

With great respect and high esteem, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

In connection with the preceding protest of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, the following facts should be stated:

When the inspection service was established in New Orleans, one of the rooms of the Board of Health in the State capital was offered to Dr. C. A. Rice, Superintendent of River and Railroad Inspections, by the President, in order that free consultation might be had and all unnecessary complications avoided.

Dr. Rice saw fit to establish his headquarters at a distance, above Canal street, near the levee, and neither did he or his inspectors report in person daily at the Board of Health—the inspectors reported daily in writing.

It has been shown in the preceding pages of this report, that the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana had issued stringent orders to the merchants to whom this cargo of the *Excelsior* had been consigned, forbidding the shipment of this coffee, or its removal from the warehouse. The railroad and steamboat inspectors conformed to this order.

The complaint against the National Board of Health was, that orders which were dictated by the health authorities of other States, were promulgated in New Orleans, without the knowledge or concurrence of the lawful authorities, to whom the State of Louisiana had confided the execution of her sanitary and quarantine laws.

The principle involved in this protest of the State Board against a flagrant violation of its rights, was clear to all disinterested citizens, and could in no manner be construed as an attempt to force infected goods upon surrounding cities and States.

The State Board claimed to be the legal authority, to whom the requests of the sanitary authorities of surrounding States and cities should be conveyed, and from whom the necessary orders should issue within the confines of Louisiana.

If this right does not exist according to the Constitution of the United States in all State Boards of Health, the existence of such organizations, since the passage of the act creating the National Board of Health, is ephemeral and liable to destruction at any moment, in accordance with the will of the central authority.

If this right does exist according to the Constitution in all State Boards, then the act of Congress establishing the National Board of Health is *un-constitutional*, in that it establishes a central power capable of controlling the commerce and business relations of cities and States.

This view of the case was not met by the President of the National Board of Health, in his reply to the President of the State Board of Health, dated Washington, August 10, 1880, and published in supplement No. 8 National Board of Health Bulletin, as an appendix (marked c), to his report to the Honorable John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.

Thus Professor J. L. Cabell says: "With reference to the last sentence of your letter, in which you complain of the action of Dr. Rice, on the ground that it was taken without the advice or co-operation of the lawful authorities to whom are confided by legislative enactment the conduct of the Sanitary and Quarantine affairs of the State of Louisiana, I have again to repeat the statement in my letter of June 15, that the whole of this river and railroad inspection service is intended for the protection of other States than your own, and is in the aid of their health authorities. Incidentally, indeed, it was designed and has proved to be of great advantage to the commerce of New Orleans, since on the bare suspicion of a single case of Yellow Fever existing there, the health authorities of the Mississippi Valley, and of other places in the South having commercial relations with that city, have declared that they will maintain a strict quarantine against it unless the inter-State commerce be carried on in accordance with the rules of the inspection service. Those authorities have the power to protect their towns by a very simple and effective machinery.

"This Board has induced them to forego the use of such machinery and to consent to an arrangement which has proved highly advantageous to the commercial interests of New Orleans, and yet it encounters at the hands of the health authorities of Louisiana constant opposition and detraction.

"It is needless to say that it will continue to discharge its duties in aid of the health authorities of other States and municipalities, notwithstanding the present opposition of the State Board of Health of Louisiana.

"I will add, that owing to a delay in completing the arrangements at Ship Island, which has been due to causes beyond the control of the National Board, the time for extending aid to the health authorities of New Orleans with regard to the prevention of the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases through that port into the United States from foreign countries has not yet arrived. A recent official report to this Board by a committee, consisting of three of its members, satisfies the Executive Committee that the sanitary interests of New Orleans and the surrounding country will be best subserved by requiring infected vessels, and all vessels from infected ports, to undergo quarantine inspection and treatment at the proposed station on Ship Island. In this way aid will be offered to the State Board of Health of Louisiana for the protection of New Orleans and all places in direct communication with it."

During the year 1880 the entire Mississippi Valley was free from foreign and domestic pestilence, and the existence of this expensive and cumbrous system of River and Railroad Inspection Service was justified on the part of the National Board of Health by the fear of suspicious cases in New Or-

leans. The danger of shot-gun quarantines, formed a perpetual argument for the continued and lavish expenditure of the public funds.

If a firm opposition to the destructive scheme of the Ship Island Quarantine, and if the maintenance of the rights of the Board of Health of Louisiana against unjust exactions, constituted opposition to and detraction of the National Board of Health, then the charges of the President of the National Board of Health must be accepted as succinct statements of the differences between the State and National Boards of Health.

It is worthy of note that while the arrangements at Ship Island were not completed on the tenth day of August, 1880, and at this late date the President of the National Board of Health refers to it as "the proposed Station at Ship Island," the demand to send inspected vessels from the mouth of the Mississippi was made as early as the ninth of April, and the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana was arraigned in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury for acting in defiance of the demands of the health authorities of the neighboring States, in not sending vessels to a "proposed quarantine."

DISEASES

DEMANDING INVESTIGATION,

AS TO THEIR CAUSES AND PREVENTION.

YELLOW FEVER.

The entire profession of New Orleans, during the year 1880, reported to the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, only *two deaths as caused by Yellow Fever*.

Those reports were as follows :

1. James Kenney, 19 years of age, native of Scotland, from bark *Excelsior*, died on the 10th of July, 1880, at the Touro Infirmary; cause of death, Yellow Fever; attending physician, F. Loeber, M. D.

2. Frederick A. Singer, 18 years of age, native of New Orleans, died on the 4th of October, 1880, at No. 409 Liberty street; cause of death, Yellow Fever; attending physicians, Drs. W. H. Watkins and J. P. Davidson.

The first case originated on the Swedish Bark *Excelsior*, and the history has been fully detailed, in that section of the report, which related to the action of the Board of Health with reference to this vessel.

The second case will be noticed, in a subsequent part of this report, in its regular chronological order.

To understand fully the import of the preceding facts, representing the testimony of the medical profession of New Orleans with reference to the occurrence of only two deaths from Yellow Fever in the city during the year 1880, the following subjects should be considered :

(a) The actual population of New Orleans.

(b) The laws devised and enforced by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana with reference to the prevention of the introduction of foreign pestilence.

(c) The laws governing the City of New Orleans with reference to the report of contagious and infectious diseases by the captains, masters of ships, keepers of boarding houses and hotels, the heads of asylums, hospitals and private families and the medical profession of New Orleans.

(d) The laws governing the Sanitary Inspectors and Sanitary Police of New Orleans.

By the statement of such facts the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana believe that the malignant attempt to array the sister States of the Mississippi Valley against the medical profession and citizens of New Orleans will be summarily defeated.

(a) POPULATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health, State of Louisiana:

Sir—Enclosed please find a condensed statement of the number of inhabitants, races and sex embraced within the limits of the city of New Orleans, divided into wards and districts.

Hoping such information will prove of some value to your honorable Board, I remain, very respectfully,
L. E. LEMARIE, Supervisor of Census.

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CENSUS OF 1880.

	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	—Total by— Wards. Districts.	
FIRST DISTRICT.						
First Ward.....	5,225	6,318	1,123	1,769	14,435	
Second Ward.....	6,167	7,060	1,460	2,132	16,819	
Third Ward.....	9,310	9,239	3,372	4,270	26,191—	57,445
SECOND DISTRICT.						
Fourth Ward.....	4,077	4,991	1,547	2,102	12,717	
Fifth Ward.....	6,380	6,676	2,706	3,504	19,266	
Sixth Ward.....	4,349	4,895	1,502	1,940	12,686—	44,669
THIRD DISTRICT.						
Seventh Ward.....	5,989	6,451	3,373	4,317	20,130	
Eighth Ward.....	3,925	4,274	774	905	9,878	
Ninth Ward.....	6,190	6,903	1,197	1,290	15,580—	45,588
FOURTH DISTRICT.						
Tenth Ward.....	6,878	9,047	1,382	1,934	19,192	
Eleventh Ward.....	6,793	7,906	1,497	2,147	18,343—	37,535
SIXTH DISTRICT.						
Twelfth Ward.....	3,202	3,407	806	890	8,305	
Thirteenth Ward.....	1,647	2,004	781	973	5,405	
Fourteenth Ward.....	790	901	300	328	2,319—	16,029
FIFTH DISTRICT.						
Fifteenth Ward.....	2,382	2,640	1,650	2,185	8,856—	8,856
SEVENTE DISTRICT.						
Sixteenth Ward.....	580	604	903	1,029	3,116	
Seventeenth Ward.....	944	984	598	595	3,121—	6,237
	74,848	4,580	24,921	32,310		216,359

L. E. LEMARIE, Supervisor of Census, First District of Louisiana.

According to the returns of the united census of 1880, the population of New Orleans is stated to be 216,359.

It is certainly a fact worthy of consideration, that the members of the medical profession of this great city, situated in the delta of the Mississippi River, only one hundred and ten miles from the Gulf of Mexico, should report only *two deaths from Yellow Fever* during the year 1880, when this disease prevailed in Rio de Janeiro and Havana, Cuba.

The Board of Health appoints six Sanitary Inspectors, namely, for the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts, respectively, and one for the Sixth and Seventh Districts. The preceding census of the respective districts, therefore, gives some idea of the nature and amount of the labors confided to the Sanitary Inspectors.

The duties of the Sanitary Inspectors will be fully unfolded by the record of the rules and regulations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana; but it may be noted in this connection that they are especially charged with the report of all contagious and infectious diseases occurring in their respective districts.

It should be noted that, although the entire city of New Orleans during the

year 1880, under the daily supervision and inspection of six medical men, assisted by an additional corps of twelve sanitary policemen, but one death from Yellow Fever was reported as originating and occurring within the confines of the city.

(b). The laws designed and enforced by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, with reference to the prevention of the introduction of foreign pestilence.

The Quarantine and Sanitary laws of the State and city were collected and published by the President of the Board of Health, and distributed gratuitously to the officers of the State, the members, officers and employes of the Board of Health, physicians, druggists, merchants, shippers and foreign consuls of New Orleans, and to the captains, masters and agents of vessels of every description in the port of New Orleans, to the Governors of the several States, and the mayors of the principal cities, and to all State Boards of Health and Quarantine Officers.

The efforts of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana to protect the State of Louisiana, and the entire Mississippi Valley, from the introduction of foreign pestilence, will be sustained by the following record :

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF QUARANTINE OFFICERS AND STATIONS, AND FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA. "ESTABLISHING AND REGULATING QUARANTINE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE STATE."

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana held on the 24th of May, 1880, in the State-House, the President, Dr. Joseph Jones, submitted the following Rules and Regulations relative to Quarantine, which were unanimously adopted.

The President was authorized to cause the publication and distribution of said rules :

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA, STATE-HOUSE, }
New Orleans, May 24, 1880. }

Legislative acts establishing and defining the powers of the Board of Health, State of Louisiana, relative to Quarantine.

SECTION 1. The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana establishes the following rules and regulations relative to Quarantine in virtue of the powers conferred by the several Acts of the Legislature of Louisiana, "establishing and regulating Quarantine for the protection of the State," viz: "An Act to establish Quarantine for the protection of the State," approved March 15, 1855. "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled 'An Act relative to Quarantine,'" approved March 18, 1858. "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to establish Quarantine for the protection of the State,' approved March 16, 1870. "An Act to authorize and empower the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana to detain and disinfect, and to pass after disinfection, vessels from infected ports, at and from Quarantine Stations, in lieu of a time of quarantine detention in certain cases, and to repeal conflicting laws," approved March 24, 1876. "An Act to reorganize and render more efficient the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana; to define its powers and prescribe its duties and those of Quarantine and other officers under its control; to provide for its expenses, and for the recording of births, deaths and marriages in the Parish of Orleans, and to provide for the enforcement of this Act and penalties for violation of the same, and for the ordinances and orders made in pursuance thereof," approved April 27, 1877.

Powers of Board of Health Relative to Quarantine.

SEC. 2. In accordance with the said acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, the Board of Health has power to fix the number of days of quarantine for vessels liable to it; to determine how said quarantine shall be performed, and to make any and all legal regulations not contrary to said acts, necessary to carry out a proper system of quarantine and to enforce the same; to make rules and regulations for preserving good order and police within the limits of the Quarantine grounds, and to impose penalties for the breach thereof; to contract for the necessary buildings at Quarantine grounds; to establish rules and regulations for the guidance of the Quarantine physicians, assistants and employes; to employ nurses and assistants to attend the sick, and such other persons as may be necessary to carry out proper quarantine regulations and to fix their compensation.

Power of Board of Health to Issue Proclamation of Quarantine.

SEC. 3. In cases of emergency the Board of Health shall have power to issue proclamation of quarantine without reference to the Governor, and to enact all needful regulations for the enforcement of the same.

Visitation and Inspection of Vessels by Quarantine Physicians.

SEC. 4. Vessels arriving at Quarantine Station shall immediately proceed to the Boarding Station, and shall be visited by the Quarantine Physician, between sunrise and sunset, as soon as possible after such arrival. The Quarantine officer shall inspect the ship, and require of the captain or master answers in duplicate to the following questions:

Questions

to be propounded by the President, Quarantine Officers and Deputy Inspectors of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana to the masters, captains and medical officers of vessels at the port of New Orleans and Quarantine Stations of Louisiana.

Port or Station ———

Date of Inspection ———

1. Name of Vessel ?
2. Name of Captain or Master ?
3. Tonnage or Class of Vessel ?
4. From whence is the Vessel you Command ?
5. How many days have you been on the passage ?
6. At what port or ports have you touched ?
7. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port from whence your vessel sailed ?
8. If so, name the Diseases.
9. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port or ports at which you touched ?
10. If so, name the Diseases.
11. Was any freight or passengers received at the ports at which your vessel touched ?
12. If so, give particulars.
13. Have you any Bills of Health ?
14. If so, produce them.
15. During the course of your Cruise or Passage, what cases of disease have occurred on board ?
16. At what dates ?
17. Have any deaths taken place on board your vessel since you left the last port ?
18. If so, at what dates, and from what causes ?
19. Are there any sick on your vessel at this time ?
20. Has Yellow Fever, Small-Pox, Cholera or Plague ever existed on this ship ?
21. If so, when ?
22. What is the number of Officers ?
23. What is the number of the Crew ?
24. What is the number of Passengers ?
25. What is your cargo ?
26. To whom is the cargo consigned ?
27. What is the present sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers ?
28. Have you a medical officer ?
29. Give the name of the Medical Officer.
30. Produce the Reports of the Medical Officer.

Signature of Master or Captain ———

Subscribed to before me, ———

Witness :

The preceding questions and answers shall be signed in duplicate, one copy to be retained at the Quarantine Station and the other to be transmitted to the President of the Board of Health.

Disinfection, Fumigation and Purification of Vessels from Ports in which Yellow Fever Usually Prevails.

SEC. 5. All vessels from ports in which Yellow Fever usually prevails, or from ports where other contagious or infectious diseases are reported to exist, shall be detained at Quarantine Stations, for purpose of disinfection, fumigation and purification, and shall be disinfected, fumigated and purified.

Vessels from Infected Ports to be Detained at Quarantine Stations Not Less than Seventy-two Hours.

SEC. 6. All vessels from ports in which Yellow Fever usually prevails, or from ports where other contagious or infectious diseases are reported to exist, shall be detained at Quarantine Stations, for observation, disinfection, purification and fumigation, not less than *seventy two hours*; or for such length of time as the Board of Health may determine.

SEC. 7. In case Yellow Fever, cholera, or plague, or small-pox, or typhus fever, prevails in epidemic form at the port from which the vessel sailed, or at any port at which she has touched during the voyage, or on any vessel with which she has come in contact during the voyage, the detention shall not be less than sufficient to complete the full period of five days from the date of exposure to such infection.

Vessels Coming from Healthy Ports South of Latitude 26° N., to be Given Free Pratique After Thorough Inspection, Fumigation and Disinfection.

SEC. 8. In case the condition of the vessel is satisfactory, and neither Yellow Fever, nor cholera, nor plague, nor small-pox, nor typhus fever, in epidemic form, existed at the port from which she sailed, or at any intermediate ports at which she may have touched, or on any vessel with which she has come in contact during the voyage, although said vessel may come from ports south of 26° north latitude, the Quarantine officer, after thorough inspection, fumigation and disinfection, may give free pratique, and the vessel may proceed to the usual wharf or landing in the harbor of New Orleans, or other points where quarantine may be established by the Board of Health.

Infected Vessels—Rules and Regulations Governing Infected Vessels at Quarantine Stations.

SEC. 9. In case Yellow Fever, cholera, small-pox, typhus fever, plague, or any other infectious or contagious disease, has attacked whilst in port, or during the voyage, or whilst lying at the Quarantine Station, one or more of the crew or passengers of the vessel, she shall be subject to the following rules and regulations:

(a). The crew and passengers shall be inspected by the Quarantine Physician, and if any are sick they shall be removed to the proper hospital.

(b). The clothing, baggage, bedding and equipage of the crew and passengers, both sick and well, shall be exposed to the air, and shall be ventilated, purified, disinfected and fumigated.

(c). The hatches shall be opened and the vessel as far as possible ventilated; the hold and cabin of the vessel and all closets and clothing, linen, carpets, curtains and fabrics of every description, shall be thoroughly fumigated with sulphurous acid gas; baggage-rooms, cabins, lockers, water-closets, and all parts of the vessel to be thoroughly ventilated, fumigated, disinfected and cleansed.

(d). The bilge-water shall be pumped out, and washed out with fresh water, until the bilge-water shall be clear and odorless. The following solution of sulphate of iron (copperas) and Calvert's Carbolic Acid, No. 5, shall be introduced and allowed to remain.

Disinfectant to replace bilge-water and also for cleansing water-closets and washing decayed or foul wood on shipboard.

Sulphate of iron (copperas).....	fifty (50) pounds;
Carbolic Acid (Calvert's No. 5).....	two (2) gallons;
Water	fifty (50) gallons.

This disinfectant is readily prepared by suspending 50 pounds of copperas in a straw basket, in the upper portion of a water-tight barrel or cask, and pouring water upon the copperas, until the barrel is nearly full, and then adding two (2) gallons of Carbolic Acid (Calvert's No. 5). The copperas will be dissolved during the filling of the barrel. This disinfecting, deodorizing and antiseptic fluid may be extemporaneously prepared at any time on shipboard in the course of half an hour.

This solution should be used in the cleansing and purification of all unpainted wood-work in the hold, between decks, in the fore-castle, cabins, lockers and water-closets.

(e). The amount of sulphur consumed during the fumigation of a vessel should be regulated by the size and capacity of the craft, nature of cargo, and general hygienic condition.

When sulphur is burned in iron pots, or pans, the fumigation should be continued until the sulphur is extinguished in the consumption of the oxygen of the air and the liberation of the sulphurous acid gas. At least two pounds of sulphur should be burned for every 1000 cubic feet of space in the vessel. The number of fumigations will in like manner depend upon the condition of the vessel, crew, passengers and cargo.

(f). If in the judgment of the Board of Health, a vessel require it, the Quarantine Physician may order the following sanitary measures: Baths, or other bodily care for the person; washing, or other disinfecting means for clothing; displacement of merchandise on board, or complete breaking out; subjection to high steam, incineration, or submersion

at a distance below the surface of the water, for infected articles; the destruction of tainted or spoiled food, or beverages; the complete ejection of water; thorough cleansing of the hold, and the disinfection of the well. In short, the complete purification of the vessel in all her parts, by the use of steam, fumigation, force-pumps, wind-blasts, scrubbing or scraping, and finally, detention at Quarantine anchorage until these means are perfected.

(g). All articles which have been in contact with persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases, should be burned, or treated with a boiling hot solution of sulphate of zinc and common salt, dissolved together in water, in the proportion of four ounces of sulphate of zinc and two ounces of salt to the gallon.

Discharge of Cargo and Purification of Infected Vessels.

SEC. 10. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by the Board of Health, the cargo of any vessel dangerously infected shall be discharged in lighters, or transferred to the warehouse especially prepared for its reception.

After the discharge of cargo, the vessel shall be thoroughly cleansed, disinfected and ventilated; the hold, the forecabin, or sleeping apartments of the crew, and the cabins for passengers, as well as bunks, or portable berths, shall be thoroughly cleansed, disinfected and ventilated.

All decaying wood shall be scraped and disinfected with strong solutions of sulphate of iron and carbolic acid. The decks and unpainted woodwork should be treated in like manner.

Until the process of discharge of cargo and purification has been completed to the satisfaction of the Quarantine Physician, there shall be no communication between the vessel and the shore, or other vessels, except by the written permit of the Quarantine Physician.

Every person who shall go on board of any vessel while performing quarantine without the permission of the Resident Physician, or his assistants, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

Rules Governing the Sick at Quarantine Stations.

SEC. 11. The sick shall be detained in hospital until recovery, and for such a time afterwards as will insure that they will not communicate or transport the cause of disease.

SEC. 12. Passengers under observation shall be detained at least five days from the time of the last exposure, or during the period of incubation of the disease or diseases for which the ship is detained. In case of the occurrence of other contagious or infectious diseases, they shall be detained until, in the judgment of the Quarantine officer, they may be safely permitted to proceed to their destination.

In the case of small-pox occurring on board a ship arriving at any port, the sick shall be sent to the hospital, and all not sick shall be immediately vaccinated, unless offering evidence of previous satisfactory vaccination, or of a previous attack of small-pox.

SEC. 13. Persons employed at Quarantine Stations, who have been brought in contact with infected vessels, shall not be permitted to leave such station until their clothing has been washed and disinfected, nor until an interval of five days since their last exposure to infection.

When Necessary, the Public Health to be Protected by Additional Measures.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Quarantine Physician to take the responsibility of applying such additional means as may be deemed indispensable for the protection of the public health; but in all such cases the Quarantine Physician shall report immediately and fully his action to the Board of Health.

Classification of Merchandise at Quarantine Station for Sanitary Measures.

SEC. 15. For the purpose of sanitary measures, merchandise shall be arranged in three classes.

1. Merchandise to be submitted to an obligatory quarantine, and to purification.
2. Merchandise subject to an optional quarantine; and
3. Merchandise exempt from quarantine.

The first class comprises all clothing, personal baggage and dunnage, rags, paper-rags, hides, skins, feathers, hair, and all other remains of animals, cotton, hemp, woolens and coffee in bags.

The second class comprehends sugar, silks and linen, and cattle.

The third class comprehends all merchandise not enumerated in the other two classes. With existing quarantinable disease on board, or if there be any such disease on board within the ten days last preceding, merchandise of the first class shall be landed at the quarantine warehouse.

Merchandise of the second class may be admitted to pratique immediately, or trans-

ferred to the warehouse, according to circumstances, at the option of the quarantine officer, with due regard to the sanitary condition of the port. Merchandise of the third class shall be declared free, and admitted without unnecessary delay.

Rules Governing Foul Vessels.

SEC. 16. If any vessel, though not having had during the voyage any case of quarantinable disease, yet be found in a condition which the Quarantine officer shall deem dangerous to the public health, the vessel and cargo shall be detained until the case shall have been considered; the decision of the quarantine officer, however, in all such cases, shall be rendered within twenty-four hours.

Vessels in an unhealthy and foul state, whether there has been sickness on board or not, shall not be allowed pratique until they shall have been duly cleansed and ventilated.

Penalties for Violation of Quarantine Acts, Rules and Regulations.

SEC. 17. Every master of a vessel subject to a quarantine or visitation, arriving at the port of New Orleans, who shall refuse or neglect either, first, to proceed with and anchor his vessel at the place designated for quarantine at the time of his arrival; second, to submit his vessel, cargo and passengers to the examination of the physician, and to furnish all necessary information to enable that officer to determine what quarantine shall be fixed for his vessel at the quarantine ground during the period assigned for her quarantine, and while there to comply with the directions prescribed by the acts of the Legislature of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Health founded thereon, or with such directions prescribed for his vessel, crew and cargo and passengers, by the Resident Physician, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2000), or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by both, at the discretion of the court.

Duty of Quarantine Physician to report to the Attorney General all Violation of Quarantine Laws.

SEC. 18. The Resident Physician shall report to the Attorney General all violations of this act; and it shall be his duty to prosecute all persons thus offending; to collect the fines and remit the amount thereof to the Secretary of the Board of Health, whose duty it shall be to keep a separate book for fines collected, to be approved of every three months by the Attorney General.

Duty of Harbor-Masters to Demand Permits of Resident Quarantine Physicians.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the Harbor-Masters, in their respective districts, to demand of the captain of every vessel arriving from sea to New Orleans, the permit of the Resident Physician, and to report to the President of the Board of Health all vessels having entered the port without such permit.

Power of Board of Health to Issue Their Warrant to the Sheriff of the City or Parish Where Any Vessel May Be, Having Violated the Quarantine Laws.

SEC. 20. The Board of Health shall have power to define the duties of officers employed by them, and impose additional duties to officers appointed under the acts entitled "An Act to establish Quarantine for the protection of the State," approved March 15, 1855, and March 16, 1870, to issue warrants to any constable, police officer, or sheriff in the State, to apprehend and remove such person or persons as cannot otherwise be subjected to the provisions of this act, or who shall have violated the same; and whenever it shall be necessary so to do, to issue their warrant to the sheriff of the city or parish where any vessel may be, having violated the provisions of the "Acts establishing and regulating Quarantine for the protection of the State, commanding him to remove said vessel to the Quarantine ground, and arrest the officer thereof; all which warrant shall be executed by the officer to whom the same shall be directed, who shall possess the like power in the execution thereof, and be entitled to the same compensation as if the same had been duly issued out of any court of the State.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Captains or Masters of Towboats.

SEC. 21. From the first of May to the first of November, all towboats plying from the mouth of the river to New Orleans shall be liable to inspection and quarantine, and it shall be the duty of the different harbor-masters to require from the captains of said towboats the certificate of the Resident Physician; *provided*, nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to apply to towboats plying between New Orleans and the quarantine ground, and no further.

SEC. 22. The captain of any towboat or steamboat who shall receive on board of his boat freight, goods or passengers from a vessel liable to inspection or quarantine, or who

shall receive goods or passengers from the quarantine ground, without the permission of the Resident Physician, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2000), and by imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; and all violations of the provisions of these quarantine laws at the quarantine station on the Mississippi River, and at the Rigollets, shall be tried by the Criminal Court of New Orleans, and all violations of this act at the station on the Atchafalaya River shall be tried by the District Court of the parish of St. Mary.

Rules and Regulations Governing Pilots.

SEC. 23. The Board of Health shall cause a sufficient number of these Rules and Regulations to be printed and delivered to the pilots to be distributed to the masters of vessels, arriving as before provided.

SEC. 24. Every pilot, or any other person acting as such, shall deliver to the master of every vessel inward bound, one copy of the printed Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, relative to quarantine, which shall be furnished him by the Board of Health; and any pilot refusing or neglecting so to do, or aiding or landing any person or persons, contrary to the Quarantine Acts, shall forfeit one hundred dollars for every offense.

Duties and Powers of the President of the Board of Health.

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Health to reside in New Orleans and superintend the different quarantine stations of the State, and it shall be his duty to visit them as often as the Board of Health may deem necessary. He shall have the power to issue, during the adjournment of the Board of Health, to constables or to the sheriff, all orders and warrants provided by the provisions of the "Acts of the Legislature of Louisiana, establishing and regulating quarantine for the protection of the State;" and shall report to the Attorney General all violations of the same. Whenever it shall be necessary so to do, the President of the Board of the Board of Health shall have power to issue his warrant to the sheriff of the city or parish where any vessel may be, having violated the provisions of the "Acts establishing and regulating Quarantine for the protection of the State," commanding him to remove said vessel to the quarantine ground, and arrest the officers thereof, all which warrant shall be executed by the officer to whom the same shall be directed, who shall possess the like power in the execution thereof, and be entitled to the same compensation as if the same had been duly issued out of any court of the State.

Duties of Resident Quarantine Physicians.

SEC. 26. It shall be the duty of the Resident Physicians of the Quarantine Stations, established by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, to faithfully carry out at all times and under all circumstances, the provisions of the "Acts establishing and regulating Quarantine for the protection of the State," and the rules and regulations of the Board of Health, founded upon said acts.

SEC. 27. It shall be the duty of the Resident Physician of the Mississippi Quarantine Station, or his assistant, to visit and inspect every vessel coming from any port or entering the mouth of the Mississippi River.

He shall require the captain of every vessel thus inspected to pay the fees fixed by the acts of the Legislature of Louisiana; *provided*, nothing contained in this section shall apply to any vessel or craft going from New Orleans to sea and returning without having touched at any port, or at the Quarantine, towboats excepted. Vessels free from disease, not in a foul condition and not from an infected district (which shall be decided upon by the Resident Physician); shall be furnished with a certificate of health and allowed to proceed to the city. The Resident Physician shall require for every inspection and certificate thus furnished the following fees: Every sailing vessel of one thousand tons and over shall pay thirty dollars (\$30); every ship of one thousand tons or less shall pay twenty dollars (\$20); every bark shall pay fifteen dollars (\$15); every brig shall pay ten dollars (\$10); every schooner shall pay seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7 50); every steamboat (towboats excepted) shall pay five dollars (\$5); every steamship from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi or Texas shall pay ten dollars (\$10); every steamship from other ports shall pay twenty dollars (\$20). The Resident Physician shall return to the Secretary of the Board of Health a weekly list of all the vessels inspected by him as well as all the fees collected by him, which shall form a fund for the support of quarantine.

SEC. 28. The Resident Physician shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to detain at the Quarantine ground, with their cargoes, crews and passengers, all vessels coming from an infected district, or in a foul condition, or having on board persons affected with cholera, Yellow Fever, pestilential, contagious or infectious diseases, during such time as the Board of Health may deem necessary—to compel the captain to land the sick at the Quarantine ground, to fumigate and cleanse all such vessels, and to submit to such rules and regulations as may be hereafter provided by the Board of Health, and that all costs

incurred for vessels found in a foul condition, including the sum of five dollars for the support of each and every sick person landed at the Quarantine Station, shall be borne by the captain and owners, and shall be paid to the Resident Physician, before a certificate shall be issued giving free pratique.

SEC. 29. The Resident Physician shall have such other powers as may be delegated to him by the Board of Health, not contrary to the provisions of the acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, necessary to carry them into effect. It shall be his duty to remain at the Quarantine ground, attend the sick, and perform all such other duties as may be required of him by the Board of Health.

SEC. 30. The Resident Physician shall have power, at his discretion, to grant permits to persons acclimated and healthy, to proceed to the city. He shall employ such means of purification, disinfection and fumigation of vessels as may be directed by the Board of Health, and shall require the captains or owners of said vessels to defray the *costs of inspection, purification, disinfection and fumigation*, and the Resident Quarantine Physician shall not release the vessel from quarantine until said costs are paid.

SEC. 31. Vessels out ten days from infected ports, presenting clean bills of health, not having, nor having had sickness on board, and which are not in foul condition, shall be permitted to pass to the city after thorough fumigation by disinfecting agents, to effect which purpose the Resident Physician shall detain said vessel as long as the Board of Health may deem necessary. The Resident Physician shall, in all such cases, require evidence under oath; and he shall, by this act, be invested with the power to administer oaths whenever he may deem this necessary to attain the objects of quarantine.

SEC. 32. It shall be the duty of the Quarantine Physicians, at their respective stations, to enter upon suitable books, furnished by the Board of Health, the following facts with reference to the vessels inspected:

1. Name of vessel.
2. Name of captain.
3. Tonnage or class of vessel.
4. Port from whence the vessel sailed.
5. Length of passage.
6. Date of sailing.
7. Date of arrival at Quarantine Station.
8. Number of days detained.
9. Sanitary condition of vessel.
10. Number of cases of disease occurring during the voyage.
11. Number of deaths occurring during the voyage.
12. Number of cases occurring at Quarantine Station.
13. Number of deaths occurring at Quarantine Station.
14. Number and character of fumigations.
15. Sanitary measures instituted.
16. Number of officers.
17. Number of crew.
18. Number of passengers.
19. Sanitary condition of crew.
20. Sanitary condition of passengers.
21. Nature of cargo.
22. Name of consignee.

Said books to be carefully preserved at the different quarantine stations.

SEC. 33. It shall be the duty of the Resident Physicians at the different quarantine stations, to prepare for the use of the Board of Health an annual report, in which the statistics recorded in the books specified, shall be consolidated and arranged in accordance with the months of the year.

By order of the Board of Health.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

Sanitary Rules of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, Regulating Shipping in the Port of New Orleans.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, April 22, 1880. the President, Dr. Joseph Jones, submitted the following Sanitary Rules and Regulations for the regulation of shipping in the port of New Orleans, which were unanimously adopted.

The President was authorized by the Board of Health to cause the publication and distribution of said rules.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, }
Corner St. Louis and Royal streets, New Orleans, April 22, 1880. }

I. *Resolved by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana*, That in order to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious and infectious diseases, therefore, the President of the Board of Health is empowered to inspect the shipping in the port of

New Orleans, either in person or through the Sanitary Inspectors, and to enforce the following rules and regulations:

II. All captains, masters or medical officers of any water craft, are hereby required to report within twenty-four hours to the President of the Board of Health, at the office of the Board of Health, all cases within their cognizance of Asiatic cholera, Yellow Fever, remittent and congestive malarial fevers, typhus or ship fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, varioloid, measles, diphtheria, plague, leprosy, or any other case that may at any time be specified by the Board of Health; and in default or failure to so report such cases, such person so failing or in default shall be liable to a fine not to exceed fifty dollars; *provided, however*, the said Board may declare it unnecessary to report further cases, when any disease shall have been pronounced epidemic. No case of disease shall be removed from any vessel in the port of New Orleans to any house, residence or hospital in the city, without a written permit from the President of the Board of Health, under a penalty of a fine of fifty dollars for each and every offense.

III. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious and infectious diseases, every vessel or water-craft arriving from a foreign port shall be visited by the President of the Board of Health, or his deputy inspectors, between sunrise and sunset, as soon as possible after such arrival; and the President or his deputy inspectors shall examine the bill of health, and inspect the ship or vessel and require of the captain or master, answers in duplicate to the following questions:

Date of Inspection, New Orleans, ——— 188

1. Name of Vessel?
2. Name of Captain or Master?
3. Tonnage or Class of Vessel?
4. From whence is the Vessel you Command?
5. How many days have you been on the passage?
6. At what port or ports have you touched?
7. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port from whence your vessel sailed?
8. If so, name the Diseases.
9. Were any Contagious or Infectious Diseases prevailing at the port or ports at which you touched?
10. If so, name the Diseases.
11. Was any freight or passengers received at the ports at which your vessel touched?
12. If so, give particulars.
13. Have you any Bills of Health?
14. If so, produce them.
15. During the course of your cruise or passage what cases of disease have occurred on board?
16. At what dates.
17. Have any deaths taken place on board your vessel since you left the last port?
18. If so, at what dates, and from what causes?
19. Are there any sick on your vessel at this time?
20. Has Yellow Fever, Small-Pox, Cholera or Plague ever existed in this ship?
21. If so, when?
22. What is the number of Officers?
23. What is the number of the Crew?
24. What is the number of passengers?
25. What is your cargo?
26. To whom is the cargo consigned?
27. What is the present sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers?
28. Have you a Medical Officer?
29. Give the name of the Medical Officer.
30. Produce the Reports of the Medical Officer.

Signature of Master or Captain ———

Subscribed to before me, an officer,

Witness:

——— Official Title.

Sanitary Rules Recommended by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, to be Observed by Vessels During Their Stay in the Port of New Orleans, and in Other Ports, and on their Passage to and from New Orleans.

(a). Each ocean-going steamship or sailing vessel should be provided with a competent medical officer versed in the sanitation and hygiene of ships sailing in tropical or semi-tropical waters.

(b). Physicians attached to ships, steamships or vessels of any description should be considered as the Health Officers, and should be charged with the duty of watching their sanitary condition, and with the conduct of those operations which will promote in the highest degree the health of the officers, crew and passengers, and prevent as far as possible the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases.

(c). As far as possible the commerce of New Orleans, with insular, tropical and sub-tropical America, should be conducted by *acclimated* officers and crews. By the term, *acclimated* is understood those who have suffered at some period of their lives with Yellow Fever.

(d). The attention of the captain, master or medical officer shall at all times and under all circumstances be directed to the personal cleanliness of the crew, and to their food and drinking water.

(e). None of the crew should be allowed to sleep on shore at night, or on deck, unless protected by an awning.

(f). When in tropical and semi-tropical ports, the officers and men should hold as little intercourse with the shore as possible.

(g). Unless when engaged in the reception or discharge of cargo, vessels should lie in the harbor as far as practicable from the shore.

(h). Earth, sand or soft porous rock should not be used as ballast. As far as practicable the ballast should consist of hard rock, iron and other metals.

(i). All vessels loading or unloading should pump out the bilge-water and wash out with fresh water, until the bilge-water shall be odorless. Then a solution of one part of carbolic acid (Calvert's No. 5) to fifty parts of water, or the following compound should be introduced, and allowed to remain :

Sulphate of iron (copperas)	fifty (50) pounds.
Carbolic acid (Calvert's No. 5)	two (2) gallons.
Water	fifty (50) gallons.

Every five days on the passage undiluted Carbolic Acid should be poured down the pump or sounding tube, and the entire hold and between decks sprinkled with one part Carbolic Acid (Calvert's No. 5) to fifty parts of water.

When practicable it is especially recommended that the hold should be fumigated with sulphurous acid gas, or chlorine gas.

As far as practicable the hatches should be kept open, both while in port or at sea, and the largest possible amount of fresh air be introduced between and below decks, by the use of wind-sails and ventilators. Whitewashing of the unpainted woodwork below and between decks is recommended.

(j). At the close of each day while in tropical and sub-tropical ports, all the crew should wash their entire persons, leaving off all the clothing worn that day (for washing), and dress in clean flannels and clothing throughout.

As soon as the weather will permit after leaving port, all mattresses, bedding and similar material should be got up on deck and sunned and aired for several hours, this to be repeated every two or five days, during the passage, if the weather permits.

(k). All baggage and clothing of passengers should be exposed to the air and disinfected or fumigated as soon as possible after coming on board, and again before arriving at Quarantine Station and the harbor of New Orleans.

(l). Baggage-rooms, water-closets, dirty linen, lockers, cabins and berths should be kept thoroughly clean and disinfected.

(m). The quarters of the crew should be kept clean and disinfected.

The Captain and Medical Officer should direct their especial attention to the general hygiene of the crew and passengers.

By order of the Board of Health,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, Governing the Mississippi Quarantine Station, Adopted August 19, 1880.

The Committee on Quarantine respectfully submit the following additional rules and regulations, defining the duties of the Resident Quarantine Physicians and the employees of the Board of Health of Louisiana at the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

1. It shall be the duty of the Resident Quarantine Physicians at the Mississippi Station to enforce the strictest sanitary regulations in all the buildings under their charge, the grounds surrounding the same, and all other parts of the Quarantine Station.

This rule is to be construed as of daily requisition, and for its fulfillment they are instructed to employ the boatmen, or a portion of them, in rotation, for the purpose.

2. It shall be the duty of the Resident Quarantine Physician to make a monthly report to the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana of the sanitary condition of the

Quarantine Station and of the sanitary measures instituted by them, and all other facts relative to the affairs of the Station that he may deem necessary for their information.

8. It shall be the duty of the Resident Quarantine Physician, or his assistant in carrying out the requisitions of section 27 of the rules and regulations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, to supervise in person the cleansing, disinfection and fumigation of all vessels detained at the Quarantine Station, under section 9 of the rules and regulations of the Board of Health.

In the case of every vessel fumigated he shall assure himself of the actual weight of the sulphur employed for the purpose, that he may comply strictly in all particulars with the requirements of section 9 of the rules and regulations.

4. It is ordered by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, that from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, or while any contagious or infectious diseases may exist at the Quarantine Station at other periods of the year, absolute isolation shall be enforced.

(a). That only the Resident Quarantine Physicians, and those persons employed under the sanction of the Board of Health, shall be allowed to reside at the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

(b). That while infected vessels are moored at the Quarantine Station no one shall be allowed to go on board such vessels but the Resident Physicians and the employes under them.

(c). That within the above prescribed time (from the first of May to the first of November), or while any contagious or infectious disease prevails at the Station, no communication will be allowed with the opposite bank of the river, or the shores adjacent to the Quarantine Station, or with any vessels passing the Station.

(d). That all needful supplies desired from such places or vessels shall be brought to the Station by the Quarantine boat, or boats manned by the employes of the Board of Health, without going on shore or on board the vessels.

(e). Until the process of discharge of cargo and purification has been completed to the satisfaction of the Quarantine Physician, there shall be no communication between the vessel and the shore or other vessels.

Every person who shall go on board of any vessel while performing quarantine without a written permit from the Resident Quarantine Physician or his assistant, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

All infractions of this rule shall be immediately reported by the Resident Physician to the President of the Board of Health.

(f). That no vessel, tug or other craft navigating the river shall be allowed, under any circumstances, to go alongside of any infected vessel detained at Quarantine, nor shall they be permitted to land at the Government wharf, or other parts of the Quarantine Station, while any contagious or infectious disease exists on the shore, or on board of any vessel detained at Quarantine.

(g). All persons embarking from the Quarantine Station when required to leave it during the prevalence of any contagious or infectious disease on shore, or who have visited any infected vessel in the discharge of quarantine duty, must embark in mid-stream, after proper fumigation of their apparel and effects, as required by section 13 of the rules and regulations of the Board of Health.

(Signed)

(Signed)

(Signed)

J. C. BEARD, M. D.

J. P. DAVIDSON, M. D.

F. LOEBER, M. D.

(c). THE LAWS GOVERNING THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, WITH REFERENCE TO THE REPORT OF CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

[Extract from Health Ordinances of the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana.]

The majority of the Health Ordinances of the city of New Orleans have been framed and passed by the Board of Health and recommended to the City Council and been received and indorsed by this representative of the popular will. These enactments, therefore, should be regarded as the joint product of the Board of Health and City Council.

SANITARY ORDINANCES, ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS
JUNE 25, 1879.

[Official.]

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 25, 1879.

[No. 6022—Administration Series.]

AN ORDINANCE for the better protection and preservation of the public health.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Council of the City of New Orleans*, That no person shall bring or cause to be brought into the limits of the city of New Orleans any hides, bones, peltry, rags or other articles whatsoever which may tend to produce infection, or in any way to injure or endanger health.

SEC. 2. No person shall sell, or offer or expose for sale in public or private any blown, stale, decaying, putrid, rotten or unwholesome provisions, vegetables, fruits or tainted meats or fish or any impure or un-ound food, or any drink liable to be injurious to health, or the flesh of any animal that has died of disease, or which was diseased when killed.

SEC. 8. The Administrator of Police shall upon complaint of the Board of Health, remove or cause to be removed any foul or offensive matters whatever, to such place or places as may be selected by said Board, at the expense of the owner of said matter, or the occupant or owner of the premises where the same may be.

SEC. 13. The Board of Health may, in its discretion, for the protection of life and health, declare any structure or place unhealthy, and may order such structure or place forthwith to be vacated and closed; and the same shall not again be occupied until it shall appear to have been so cleansed or repaired as to be fit for human habitation, and permission shall have been granted accordingly by the Board of Health.

SEC. 24. No tomb, grave or vault containing any dead body shall be opened without permission, in writing, from the proper officers of the Board of Health, and no human body or remains thereof, within the jurisdiction of said Board, shall be disinterred or disentombed without its written authority, or be removed from or brought within the limits of the city of New Orleans without such authority first obtained.

SEC. 25. Every sexton or other person having charge of any cemetery, graveyard or burying ground shall, on Monday of each week, before the hour of 9 A. M., make a written report and hand the same into the office of the Board of Health; which said report shall contain the full name of each and every person buried in such cemetery, yard or ground during the seven days next preceding 6 o'clock P. M. of the last Sunday before making such report, together with a statement of the color, sex, age, nativity, the cause of death of such person, occupation, place of death, social condition and birth place of parents; also what interments were made in the ground and what interments in vaults or tombs, together with the numbers and owners of said vaults or tombs and such other information as the Board of Health may from time to time require.

SEC. 26. The Board of Health may remove or cause to be removed to hospital or other place of treatment any person or persons suffering from small-pox whenever such removal shall, in the discretion of said board, be deemed necessary for the proper treatment of such person or persons for the prevention or spread of said disease.

SEC. 27. All practitioners of medicine, masters of any water-craft, hotel, boarding or lodging-house keepers, principals or masters of any public or private school, the chief officers or persons in charge of any public institution of charity or of punishment, and heads of families are hereby required to report, within twenty-four hours, to the office of the Board of Health all cases within their cognizance of Asiatic cholera, leprosy, Yellow Fever, typhus or ship fever, diptheria, malignant scarlet fever, small-pox, varioloid, trichiniasis, or any other case that may at any time be specified by the Board of Health.

SEC. 28. Parents shall inform principals of schools attended by their children of any contagious disease occurring in their families.

SEC. 29. All animals sick with any contagious or infectious disease shall be removed at once beyond the limits of the city of New Orleans by the person or persons owning or having charge of said animals, and in default of such action said animals may be removed by the Board of Health at the expense of such person or persons.

SEC. 33. All citizens are hereby authorized to lodge complaints at the office of the Board of Health, or with the sanitary inspectors, or with the sanitary police officers, of any violation of this ordinance; and in order to facilitate such complaints, books of com-

plaint shall be kept at the office of the Board of Health, and at the office of each sanitary inspector, and said books shall be at all times open for entering therein any complaint or wrong.

SEC. 34. No person shall willfully obstruct, hinder or resist any officer or person, duly authorized by the Board of Health, in the execution or enforcement of any sanitary ordinance or order of said board, or in entering into or upon any premises for the purpose of examining the same.

SEC. 35. The penalty for violation of any section or portion of this ordinance shall be a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, recoverable before the recorder of the district wherein the offense was committed; or in default of payment of the fine, imprisonment not exceeding thirty days for each and every offense.

* * * * *

SEC. 37. That the members of the Board of Health and its agents, officers and employes, and the members of the Crescent City Police and the Recorders of the several districts of this city are specially charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 38. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed in so far as they may conflict, and this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, June 24, 1879.

Yeas—Glynn, Houston, Isaacson, Marks, Mealey.

I. W. PATTON, Mayor.

A true copy:

ROBT. C. WOOD, Secretary.

[No. 14—Administration Series.]

AN ORDINANCE granting additional authority to the Board of Health to protect the health of the city.

WHEREAS, that loathsome and infectious disease, small-pox, is on the increase; and, whereas, energetic and effective measures ought to be made use of to secure the disappearance of said disease.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained*, That the Board of Health shall have authority to remove to hospital or other place for treatment, any person or persons suffering from small-pox, whenever such removal shall, in the discretion of said Board, be deemed necessary for the proper treatment of such person or persons, or for the prevention of the spread of said disease.

SEC. 2. That the Board of Health shall have authority, at its discretion, to prevent access to or egress from, or cause to be vacated, any infected building, place or locality, and to fumigate, or otherwise disinfect any such building, place, or locality, whenever, in the discretion of said board such action shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of said disease.

SEC. 3. That the Board of Health shall have authority to disinfect or destroy, by burning or otherwise, any infected clothing, bedding, or any substance or material, whenever in the discretion of said board such action shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of said disease.

SEC. 4. That the expenses incurred in the necessary performance of any of the duties named in this ordinance shall, after their approval by the Board of Health, be borne by the city of New Orleans: *provided*, that no contract fixing the price for the future keeping, maintenance and attendance upon small-pox patients shall be valid, without the previous approval of the Administrator of Police and the Mayor.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be repealed, so far as they may so conflict, and this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, April 14, 1870.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:

A. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary.

ORDINANCE CONFERRING POWER UPON BOARD OF HEALTH TO CIRCUMSCRIBE
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, July 9, 1879

[No. 6046—Administration Series.]

AN ORDINANCE for the further protection and preservation of the public health.

Be it ordained, etc., That the Board of Health may, at its discretion, regulate or prevent access to or egress from, or cause to be vacated, any infected building, water-craft, place or locality, or cause to be fumigated or otherwise disinfected, any infected building or water-craft whenever, in the opinion of said board, such action shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of any dangerous and infectious diseases; and

Be it further ordained, etc., That the Board of Health may disinfect any infected clothing, bedding or other substances whenever, in the discretion of said Board, such action shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

Adopted by the Council of New Orleans, July 8, 1879.

Yeas—Houston, Isaacson, Marks, Mealey.

I. W. PATTON, Mayor.

A true copy:

ROBT. C. WOOD, Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, February 18, 1879.

[No. 4916—Administration Series.]

AN ORDINANCE amending section 21 of Ordinance No. 235, new series, approved August 2, 1866 (article 435 of Leovy and Luzenberg's Digest of the Laws and General Ordinances of the city of New Orleans, edition of 1870).

ARTICLE 455 (21). The coroner or coroners, or his or their deputies, masters of any water-craft, boarding or lodging house keepers, principals or masters of any boarding-school or seminary and all practitioners of medicine, surgeons, obstetricians or physicians, apothecaries, chemists, druggists, midwives and all persons who use or pretend to use medical, obstetrical or surgical means for the treatment of disease, disorder or lesion, are hereby required, each, any, or all of them, as the case may be, to report to the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, all cases of contagious, infectious, epidemiological diseases, especially cholera, yellow fever, trichiniasis, typhus or ship fever, small-pox, diphtheria or any of the grades of such diseases, or any others that may be specified by the Board of Health, or may be generally adjudged contagious or infectious, within twenty-four hours after the same may come under their treatment, cognizance or supervision. And the penalty for offending against this section, or any portion thereof, shall not be less than twenty-five dollars for each and every offense, and in default of payment thereof, the offender shall suffer imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 18, 1879.

Yeas—Behan, Glynn, Isaacson, Marks, Mealey.

I. W. PATTON, Mayor.

CEMETERIES AND INTERMENTS.

ARTICLE 159 (1). [Page 76 of Leovy & Luzenberg's Revised Ordinances of 1870.] That no keeper of any burial ground within the limits of the city shall receive or bury any corpse unless the bearers or carriers of the same shall deliver to him the certificate of a licensed physician, or of a magistrate, or of the coroner, containing a statement, specifying as nearly as possible, the death, name, age, birthplace, sex and color, and setting forth the location of the house or place from whence said corpse was taken for burial, giving the name of the owner or lessee of said house or place, and the number and street where said house is situated; and if there is no number, as close a description of the situation of said house as possible; and should any keeper of any burial ground refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required by this article, he shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each and every violation.

ART. 160 (2). Whenever the keeper of any of the said burial grounds shall discover that the formalities required by this ordinance cannot be complied with by the bearers or the carriers of said corpse, or by any person or persons bringing the same for burial, he shall immediately inform the coroner thereof, in order that said officers may proceed to ascertain whether any crime has been committed; and for any neglect to comply with this provision the said keeper shall be fined as provided for in the preceding section.

ART. 161 (3). All tombs must be built of the best kind of brick or stone, laid in mortar, with the proper proportion of the best cement and sharp sand, and covered with bitumen on the ground floor of each tomb, with walls not less than nine inches in thickness and plastered. All the tombs must be kept in good order, and it shall be the duty of the sexton to notify the owners thereof to have them repaired, otherwise it shall be done by the city at the expense of the owners, who shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

ART. 165 (7). All sextons shall enter, within the shortest possible delay, all deceased persons who may be conveyed to the their respective cemeteries, in graves to be dug not less than four feet in depth, and to be at a distance of at least three feet from each other, according to such limitations as shall be described by the City Surveyor, and in pursuance of such directions as they may receive from the Mayor; and it shall be the duty of each of said sextons to keep a book, in which they shall insert, according to their dates, the name, sex, age, business and birthplace of each and every person they shall bury in the ground, or deposit in the tombs; and the said keeper shall be fined not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, for each and every violation of the foregoing provisions.

ART. 169 (11). No burial shall be permitted in any churchyard in this city, except the pastors of their churches, under a penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars.

ART. 172 (14). It shall be the duty of every person at whose domicile any person shall have died to cause the same to be buried within forty-eight hours after his death; and any person offending against this section of this ordinance, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense.

ART. 180 (22). After the passage of this ordinance there shall not be established within the limits of this city any cemetery or depository of the dead, without first having obtained permission from the Common Council, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars per day for each and every day such establishment shall exist.

ART. 183 (2). Every burial certificate shall bear the indorsement of the Recorder of Births and Deaths of the parish of Orleans that such requirements of existing State laws have been fully complied with.

Board of Health Certificate of Vaccination.

New Orleans, ——— 188

I hereby certify that on the ——— day ——— 188, I vaccinated (examined) ——— of number ——— street, ——— aged ——— years ——— months ——— weeks, and that the evidence of successful vaccination are satisfactory. ——— M. D.

Residence ——— .

FREE VACCINATION

Every Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 2 o'clock, at the office of the Sanitary Inspectors of each District.

School children furnished gratuitously with certificates of vaccination by Sanitary Inspectors every Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 2 o'clock.

New Orleans, ——— 188

To the Board of Health:

I hereby report a case of ——— at number ——— street. Name ——— age ——— nativity ——— color ———; date of attack ———; length of time in the city ——— Address ——— M. D.

Certificate of Death.

Name ——— cause of death ——— date of death ——— place of death ——— color or race ——— sex ——— occupation ——— place of birth ——— time in this city ——— age ——— year ——— month ——— days. Condition: Single ——— married ——— widow ——— birth place of father ——— birth place of mother ——— Remarks: ———

I certify that I attended the person above named, who died of the disease stated, on the day named. ——— M. D.

Address ———

No. ——— Street, New Orleans, La.

Physicians are reminded of the importance of filling out these certificates with accuracy, as they are the basis of the vital statistics of the city.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, ———— 188— }

—————, M. D. Dear Sir :—Your attention is invited to the following Ordinance,
May 18, 1870:

SECTION 23. All practitioners of medicine, masters of any water craft, hotel, boarding or lodging house keepers, principals or masters of any boarding school or seminary, the chief officers or persons in charge of any public institution of charity or asylum, or otherwise, are hereby required to report within twenty-four hours, to the office of the Board of Health, all cases within their cognizance of Asiatic cholera, Yellow Fever, typhus or ship fever, malignant scarlet fever, small-pox, varioloid, trichiniasis, or any other case that may at any time be specified by the Board of Health, and in default or failure to so report such cases, such person so failing or in default shall be liable to a fine not to exceed fifty dollars; provided, however, that said Board may declare it unnecessary to report further cases, when any disease shall have been pronounced epidemic.

In addition to the list of diseases named above, the Board of Health desire cases of diphtheria to be reported in like manner, and trust that you will never neglect to give timely information at this office, in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

(d). THE LAWS GOVERNING THE SANITARY INSPECTORS AND SANITARY POLICE OF NEW ORLEANS.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, on the thirtieth of September, 1880, Dr. Formento submitted the following report of the special committee, which was unanimously adopted:

1. The Sanitary Inspector of each city district shall have an office located in a central and convenient portion of his district, and which shall be open every day for the benefit of the public from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. Said office shall contain all the official archives, books, papers, etc., of the district; also a special book for "complaints," in which all complaints and notices of nuisances shall be accurately entered.

2. The Sanitary Inspector shall keep regular office hours, from 12 to 2 p. m., during which hours he will attend personally to the transaction of his office duties.

3. He shall, once a day, report at the office of the Board of Health, either in person or through his sanitary officer.

4. He shall strictly enforce all the rules and regulations of the Board of Health, and see that all sanitary laws are rigorously carried out. He shall give his special attention to sanitary measures concerning markets, public schools, prisons, hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions, and shall report on their condition; also on that of streets and gutters, of privies, wharves, tenement-houses, slaughter-houses, dairies, cisterns, etc.

5. He shall inspect personally all the shipping in his district on the river front, as well as in the Old and New Basins, and report on their exact sanitary condition and health of their crews.

6. He shall make out, in his monthly report, a complete and accurate *tableau* of the total number of deaths, and causes of same, occurring in his district, with the age, nativity, sex and color of each case.

7. It shall be his duty to report all cases of contagious or infectious diseases in his district, viz: Cholera, diphtheria, Yellow Fever, typhus or typhoid fever, small-pox, scarlatina, etc., and to see that the premises in which such cases have occurred be properly cleansed, fumigated, disinfected, etc., and to see that the cases are isolated.

8. He shall vaccinate, free of charge, the poor children in his district.

9. He shall distribute gratuitously in his district the disinfectants recommended by the Board of Health, giving necessary instructions as to the proper manner of using them.

10. He shall also distribute among the people all the printed rules and regulations and circulars of the Board of Health, giving to those seeking them free advice and instruction on all sanitary matters, in order to secure a more general and uniform adoption by the people of hygienic measures.

11. All reports and communications of sanitary inspectors, whether written or verbal, shall be addressed directly to the President of the State Board of Health, or to one of the members of said Board, and no person outside of the President or members shall receive any information of an official character from any of the district sanitary inspectors. Neither shall any publication relating to the sanitary operations of the Board of Health be made by any sanitary inspector, except by order of the Board of Health.

12. The sanitary police officers shall be assigned to their respective duties by the President of the Board of Health, and shall carry out all instructions and orders emanating from the Board under the direction and supervision of the sanitary inspectors. It shall be their duty to enforce all sanitary laws and regulations enacted by the city.

F. FORMENTO, M. D., Chairman Committee,

J. C. BEARD, M. D.

I. N. MARKS.

E. T. SHEPARD, M. D.

E. HERMANDEZ.

R. BREWSTER.

BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[Circular No. 1.]

*Sanitary Measures to be Enforced by the Sanitary Inspectors of the City of New Orleans.*OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
State-House, April 22, 1880. }

1. House-to-house inspections must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water-closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place the garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

Disinfection.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully and frequently in the city of New Orleans during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence, and should not delay the practice of these important measures until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of the removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfectants be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes, which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

Disinfectants—Disinfection of Privies and Water-Closets.

For the disinfection of privies, cess-pools water-closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of Iron (green vitriol, or copperas).....	8 pounds.
Calvert's Carbolic Acid, No. 5.....	1 pint.
Water	4 gallons.

Dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid. Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if foul smell be evolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salts of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (Plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood-work should be whitewashed.

Foul Drains, Damp Foul Yards, Stables, Cow-Houses, Markets and Slaughter-Houses.

Fresh-slacked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron, should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter-houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President Board of Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[Circular No. 2.]

Sanitary Measures to be enforced by the Sanitary Inspectors and Police of the City of New Orleans with reference to the conduct of the Nuisance Wharf and the removal and final disposition of Night Soil.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. }
State-House, August 3, 1880. }

After a careful inspection of the nuisance wharf, and after the consideration of the complaints of citizens concerning the apparatus, the mode of disinfection and manner of removal and final disposition of night soil by individuals and companies, the following regulations are established for the guidance of the Sanitary Inspectors and Police of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana :

1. The contents of privies are not properly and thoroughly disinfected by the various excavating companies. In order to remedy this difficulty each Sanitary Inspector should carry out the following rules, and order his police officers to compel the night soil men and excavating companies to comply fully with the specifications of this circular :

(a). Copperas (sulphate of iron) should be used in the preliminary disinfection of the contents of privies in the proportion of four pounds to each barrel of excrement to be removed ; one-half this amount of copperas to be used in solution twenty-four hours before the contents of the vaults are disturbed, and the remainder during the emptying of the privy. Therefore two disinfections should be practiced, namely : The first twenty-four hours before, and the second during the removal of the contents.

(b). In order to secure the proper and thorough disinfection of the night soil, the Sanitary Inspectors should issue special orders to the Sanitary Police, detailing them during certain days, or at certain specified periods, to superintend the labors of the vidangeurs during the disinfection and excavation of privies and privy vaults. Stringent orders should be issued by the Sanitary Inspector of each district, through his Sanitary Police, commanding the night soil men to execute the proper disinfection, and at the same time requiring full and specific reports from the police officers.

2. Grave complaints have been made against the imperfect construction and action of the apparatus (pumps, tanks, barrels, etc.), of the various excavating companies.

In order to rectify this difficulty each Sanitary Inspector will at once proceed to inspect and carefully test the apparatus for the excavation of night soil in his district, and at once report all imperfections to the Board of Health. The charges should be specific, so that the necessary legal steps may be taken.

The Sanitary Inspectors of each district should, at intervals of not more than one month, execute similar inspections as previously detailed.

3. In all cases where orders have been issued for the emptying of privies, the Sanitary Inspector should order reinspections for the verification of the execution of the sanitary order. The Sanitary Inspector of each district should also verify the execution of the sanitary ordinances relating to privies, by a comparison of the date and number of the original order, with the date and number of the permit granted by the Board of Health.

4. One or more policemen shall be detailed to superintend the execution of the law with reference to the filling, towing, emptying and cleansing of the nuisance boats. Said policemen shall be under the immediate direction of the sanitary officer or officers of the district or districts in which the nuisance boat or boats are located.

5. With reference to the nuisance wharf and boats the following points should be observed :

(a). The windows of the house devoted to the reception of the night soil should be closed during the emptying of the contents of the barrels into the hold of the nuisance wharf.

(b). During the discharge of the excrement into the hold of the nuisance boats fresh air should be fully supplied to the house by means of bellows.

(c). The opening for ventilation upon the roof of the house should be sufficiently large, and should be supplied with charcoal furnaces, in which fire shall be kept burning during the discharge of the contents of the barrels.

(d). The furnaces covering the ventilators of the nuisance boat should be kept supplied with burning charcoal both during and after the emptying of the contents of the barrels or tanks into the hold of the nuisance wharf.

(e). All joints and openings on the nuisance boat should be rendered air-tight by means of canvas saturated with coal-tar.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health State of Louisiana.

The preceding rules and regulations governing the quarantine officers and establishments of the State, and the "Sanitary Inspectors and police of the

city of New Orleans, were published and distributed, and were systematically and rigidly enforced by the officers and members of the Board of Health, and there is no reason to doubt for one moment the accuracy of the reports of the medical practitioners of New Orleans, who have ever been distinguished for their extensive learning, skill, philanthropy, and personal integrity.

The Coroner of the city of New Orleans, Dr. J. C. Beard, is also a member of the Board of Health, and in the execution of his arduous duties which were confined to no particular district, but embraced the entire city, has recorded not one death as caused by Yellow Fever; and yet if this disease had influenced to any extent the mortality of New Orleans, such fact could not have escaped the notice of this officer.

On the other hand, the Sanitary Inspectors were charged to take cognizance of all the cases of contagious and infectious diseases occurring in their respective districts, and to institute all necessary measures for their arrest.

In the month of January, 1880, scarlet fever caused 1 death; diphtheria 5. February, scarlet fever 1; measles 1; diphtheria 4. March, scarlet fever 6; measles 4; diphtheria 5. April, scarlet fever 3; measles 20; diphtheria 2. May, scarlet fever 5; measles 39; small-pox 1. June, scarlet fever 6; measles 23; diphtheria 9. July, scarlet fever 11; measles 9; diphtheria 6. August, scarlet fever 4; measles 1; diphtheria 7. September, scarlet fever 1; diphtheria 3. October, scarlet fever 2; diphtheria 13.

It is evident from the preceding record that :

1st. Small-pox occasioned but one death in New Orleans, during the first ten months of 1880. The Secretary had standing orders to furnish all the physicians and Sanitary Inspectors, applying at the office of the Board of Health, with fresh vaccine matter.

2d. Scarlet fever occasioned forty deaths, the largest number (11), occurring in the month of July.

3d. Measles occasioned 97 deaths, the largest number (39), occurring in the month of May. The disease disappeared entirely in the months of September and October.

4th. Diphtheria occasioned fifty-four deaths, the highest number (13), occurred in September.

At no time during the first ten months of the year 1880, did small-pox, scarlet fever, measles or diphtheria, assume the proportions of epidemics.

In addition to the instructions contained in the preceding circulars, the Sanitary Inspectors received specific orders for the thorough disinfection and cleansing of all the houses and localities in which cases of Yellow Fever had prevailed in 1879.

Two hundred and ten (210) barrels of sulphate of iron (copperas); twelve (12) barrels of sulphur, and two hundred (200) gallons of Calvert's carbolic acid, No. 5, were gratuitously distributed by the Board of Health for the disinfection of the premises of citizens under the immediate supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors and police.

Careful watch was also kept over the mortality of the different districts, in order that local outbreaks of disease might be noted, and that all the known and recognized measures of sanitation might be employed.

The Council of New Orleans, and more especially the Administrator of Improvements (to whom is confided the repair of streets and gutters and the cleaning of the same), were constantly informed as to the sanitary condition of the different districts.

The following tables are of great value in illustrating the the relative mortality, from all causes, and from the various forms of malarial fever in the various districts of New Orleans:

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MORTALITY OF THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1880, TOGETHER WITH THE POPULATION, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1880, AND THE MORTALITY PER 1000 PER ANNUM:

Months.	First District.		Second District.		Third District.		Fourth District.		Fifth District.		Sixth District.		Seventh District.		City of New Orleans.	
	Pop. 57,445.		Pop. 44,669.		Pop. 45,588.		Pop. 37,585.		Pop. 8,556.		Pop. 16,029.		Pop. 6,237.		Pop. 216,559.	
	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000
January.....	121	25.27	74	19.87	83	21.80	52	16.62	9	9.15	30	22.45	10	19.24	446	24.27
February.....	116	24.23	94	25.47	95	25.00	50	15.98	12	6.77	23	15.59	14	26.93	438	24.84
March.....	110	22.97	78	20.95	91	23.95	53	16.94	10	16.26	12	8.35	7	13.46	39	22.29
April.....	124	25.90	80	21.49	94	24.96	46	14.70	10	13.55	25	18.72	16	30.96	461	25.61
May.....	152	31.75	109	29.28	135	35.53	75	23.97	17	23.03	39	29.19	11	21.16	43	32.22
June.....	135	28.37	119	31.96	137	36.06	81	25.89	21	28.45	29	21.71	7	13.46	44	31.78
July.....	116	24.23	82	22.05	109	26.81	51	16.30	12	16.26	26	19.46	11	21.16	45	23.45
August.....	87	18.17	82	22.05	89	23.44	55	17.58	11	14.90	28	20.96	11	21.16	44	22.57
September.....	89	18.59	110	29.55	86	22.63	63	20.14	10	13.55	33	24.24	16	30.96	450	24.95
Total.....	1050	24.37	828	24.71	889	25.99	526	18.67	107	16.14	245	20.34	103	21.96	4180	25.81

DEATHS FROM MALARIAL FEVER IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1880, DISTRIBUTED TO THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY OCCURRED.

MONTHS.	First District.		Second District.		Third District.		Fourth District.		Fifth District.		Sixth District.		Seventh District.		Charity Hospital.		City of New Orleans.	
	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per 1000
January.....	2	25.27	3	25.27	4	25.27	2	25.27	1	25.27	1	25.27	2	25.27	1	25.27	8	25.27
February.....	3	25.27	4	25.27	5	25.27	3	25.27	2	25.27	1	25.27	1	25.27	2	25.27	13	25.27
March.....	4	25.27	5	25.27	6	25.27	4	25.27	3	25.27	1	25.27	1	25.27	3	25.27	15	25.27
April.....	7	25.27	8	25.27	9	25.27	5	25.27	4	25.27	1	25.27	1	25.27	3	25.27	16	25.27
May.....	6	25.27	7	25.27	8	25.27	6	25.27	5	25.27	1	25.27	1	25.27	4	25.27	23	25.27
June.....	7	25.27	8	25.27	9	25.27	8	25.27	7	25.27	1	25.27	1	25.27	4	25.27	34	25.27
July.....	7	25.27	8	25.27	9	25.27	7	25.27	6	25.27	2	25.27	2	25.27	3	25.27	25	25.27
August.....	7	25.27	8	25.27	9	25.27	7	25.27	6	25.27	3	25.27	3	25.27	5	25.27	34	25.27
September.....	13	25.27	18	25.27	10	25.27	13	25.27	3	25.27	6	25.27	4	25.27	4	25.27	68	25.27
Total.....	49	25.27	51	25.27	58	25.27	32	25.27	3	25.27	11	25.27	11	25.27	22	25.27	241	25.27

The first of the preceding tables, illustrating the mortality of the different districts of the City of New Orleans during the first nine months of 1880, demonstrates that the death rate of the First District, at the front of which the *Excelsior* lay, and in which the Touro Infirmary is situated, where the case of Yellow Fever from the Swedish bark terminated fatally, and in which district also another death from Yellow Fever was reported on the fourth of October, has been less than that of the Second and Third Districts, in which no case and no deaths from Yellow Fever were reported. The death rate in the First District was less during the months of August and September than in any preceding months of the year.

In the Fourth Districts, in which the "two so-called suspicious cases" were reported, the lowest death rate, namely, 18.67 has been found.

If the weekly mortality in New Orleans be examined just previous and subsequent to the occurrence of Yellow Fever on the bark *Excelsior*, it will be seen that no increase was perceptible, but on the contrary there was a remarkable stability in the weekly death rate. Thus for the week ending July 3, 1880, total deaths from all causes, 102; death rate for 1000 population per annum, 27.73.

Week ending July 10, deaths 99, rate 24.51.

Week ending July 17, deaths 100, rate 24.76.

Week ending July 24, deaths 93, rate 23.02.

Week ending July 31, deaths 76, rate 18.28.

Week ending August 7, deaths 89 rate 21.04.

Week ending August 14, deaths 72. rate 17.33.

Week ending August 21, deaths 107, rate 25.75.

Week ending August 28, deaths 102, rate 24.55.

Week ending September 4, deaths 102; rate 24.55.

Week ending September 11, deaths 90, rate 21.66.

Week ending September 18, deaths 125, rate 30.57.

Week ending September 25, deaths 104, rate 25.03.

Week ending October 2, deaths 103, rate 24.79.

Week ending October 9, deaths 107, rate 25.75.

It is also worthy of note, that during the past summer and autumn, the mortality was in proportion to population, much heavier amongst the colored population; the reverse condition, being the case during the existence and prevalence of Yellow Fever.

Thus during the week ending September 11, the total deaths were 90, rate 21.66; colored 30.11; whites 18.69; week ending September 18, deaths 125, rate 30.57; whites 24.85; colored 46.49; week ending September 25, deaths 104, rate 25.03; whites 23.54; colored 29.19; week ending October 2, deaths 103, rate 24.79; whites 23.22; colored 29.19; week ending October 9, deaths 107, rate 25.75; whites 21.25; colored 38.31.

CASES REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH BY THE PHYSICIANS OF THE CITY, WHICH DEMANDED AND RECEIVED SEARCH- ING INVESTIGATION.

Every case of disease reported to the President of the Board of Health, either verbally or in writing, by any member of the medical profession of New Orleans, received immediate personal attention; and whilst striving to protect the City of New Orleans and Valley of the Mississippi from pestilence, at the same time the voice of the medical profession was not only heard, but duly considered and respected.

Case 1.—On the first of June, 1880, the following case was recorded upon the mortality records of the Board of Health:

Mary E. Heath, aged 8 months; white, native of Louisiana; died on the first of June, 1880, at the residence of her parents on Jackson street, near Locust street; cause of death, scarlet fever; attending physician, C. H. Tebault, M. D.

On the seventh of June, about six days after the death of this child, Dr. Tebault gave a verbal statement to S. S. Herrick, M. D., (Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Health, and an employe of the State Board in various capacities as Sanitary Inspector and Coal-Oil Inspector, etc., during the various Republican and Democratic administrations of the State, since the year 1872), in which he intimated that the case was of a "suspicious character." The statement of Dr. Tebault will be found in the note below:*

Dr. S. S. Herrick, Secretary Board of Health:

* NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1880.

Dear Sir—The brief verbal statement left this morning at your office was all I expected necessary in connection with the case referred to. On returning home this evening I find on my slate a request for all the information in my knowledge with respect to the said case. During the latter part of April I attended a case of scarlet fever in this family (Edward Heath, Jackson, near Locust street), and reported the same to your office. This case recovered. I took all proper steps against the disease spreading to the two other children. The two living children, I will here remark, had Yellow Fever, and were treated by me during the year 1878; therefore I know this fact. The child now under consideration was, if I remember right, between eight and nine months old, and consequently this was its first summer. Last Friday, I believe, was the day this child died. Your records will show the positive date. However that may be, what facts I possess are briefly these: Some six days, or perhaps five days before the child's death, the father, Mr. Heath, came for me. I told him I could not possibly attend the child; he then asked me to call in the morning, and I again stated that I could not, for reasons then given, and not pertinent here. He begged me to try and do so. I then told him I would try, but that if I were not there (his house), by 10 in the morning that it would be an indication that my standing engagements were in the way, and that he must not expect me at all. Two days later, to my surprise, he called again; (I could not see, and had not seen the child so far), and told me the child was very sick; that he had filled my scarlet fever prescriptions employed in the case here above-mentioned, and had been using them, but that the child seemed growing worse. He again asked me to see the child. I censured him for neglecting his child in this way, and in attempting to force the case upon my hands when I had given such proper and ample reasons why I could not charge myself with the treatment of the case. I told him that he must get another and a nearer doctor; that I could not go. The next evening he again called; told me he had gotten no one else; that the child was dying, and he wanted me just to visit his house once in order, if the child died, to give a certificate, and so avoid the necessity for the Coroner. I at once made this visit (at 6:30 p. m. of the day the child died). I found the child rejecting everything, and purging and vomiting such matter as you would expect from a Yellow Fever case; that the eyes and skin wore the peculiar appearance found in the last stages of Yellow Fever, as also the gums and lining membrane of the mouth and throat; that there had been more or less suppression of urine throughout the attack, and especially so during the last twenty-four hours; that there had been a rash, which they took for scarlet fever, and treated for such. When I saw the case the child was yet able to swallow, there being no throat difficulty, and retained what I gave with difficulty, and as long as I remained. The child lay in a semi-comatose condition, noticing no one. This child died within the next two hours.

I signed the certificate scarlet fever, but the more I have reflected over the case, the more I am impressed with its suspicious character, and with this impression upon my mind I thought it right to make the same known to you. I have written very hurriedly, but I trust intelligently.

Yours, respectfully,

C. H. TEBAUT, M. D.

On or about the 8th of June, S. S. Herrick, Secretary and Treasury of the Board of Health, directed the attention of the President to the statement of Dr. Tebault.

An immediate investigation was instituted, and the following facts ascertained:

Mary E. Heath, daughter of Rosa and Charles Heath, residence 495 Jackson street, near Locust street, 4th District New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Heath have had three children, namely: Henry, age 8 years, Sarah 5 years and Mary, 8 months. The two eldest children suffered with Yellow Fever in 1878, and were attended by Dr. Tebault.

Charles Heath was attacked with scarlet fever about the 1st of May 1880.

Sarah was attacked with scarlet fever on or about the 15th of May. At the time of the personal inspection by the President of the Board of Health, this child was undergoing the desquamatum process and had not yet fully recovered from the effects of the scarlet fever.

The infant, Mary E. Heath, was attacked with Yellow Fever, May 22, and died June 1, 1880.

The mother stated that the scarlet fever rash was very well marked on the third day of the fever.

Two days before death, vomited dark greenish matter and also passed black matter from the bowels. The matter vomited were described as being of a dark green color.

In the light of the periods of incubation and of all the facts it was impossible to regard the case as anything but scarlet fever, and the President of the Board of Health, called personally upon Dr. Tebault and stated this decision and presented all the facts elicited by the investigation.

In order, however, to give the City of New Orleans the benefit of any difference of opinion, the efficient Sanitary Inspector of the Fourth District was directed to execute the following measures:

1st. The careful house-to-house inspection and disinfection of the premises 495 Jackson street, and of all the houses and premises within a radius of three blocks.

2d. Careful observation of this portion of the city, and immediate report of each and every case demanding investigation.

3d. Reinspection and additional disinfection of all localities of the Fourth District in which Yellow Fever had occurred in 1879.

(6). Shortly after the preceding occurrence, S. S. Herrick, M. D., informed the resident member of the National Board of Health that he had heard a rumor, that Yellow Fever had appeared at the Jetties, at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

When said statement of S. S. Herrick, M. D., was communicated to the President of the State Board by the representative of the National Board telegrams were immediately dispatched to Pilot Town, Port Eads and the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

The responses showed conclusively, not only that no case of Yellow Fever had occurred at the settlements on the mouths of the Mississippi River, but that the inhabitants of these places were absolutely free from sickness of any character whatsoever.

These facts with the details of the case of Dr. Tebault, were duly laid before the Board of Health.

(2). On the thirteenth of July, the following death certificate was reported to the Board of Health:

Wilhelm W. Motts, age 5 years, native of New Orleans, died on the thirteenth of July, 1880, at 229 Customhouse street; cause of death, malarial fever. J. Borde, M. D.

On the thirteenth of July, Dr. Borde requested the President of the Board of Health to examine the corpse of this child, lying at 229 Customhouse street, stating that he had visited the patient on the evening of the twelfth, for the first time, and that the patient had died in convulsions, after a profuse hemorrhage from the stomach. Dr. Borde also kindly furnished a small bottle containing the matter ejected from the stomach. After the microscopical examination, which demonstrated the ejected matter to be blood, with no perceptible alterations of the colored blood corpuscles, the President accompanied Dr. Borde and inspected the corpse.

The entire face and body was pale, anaemic and bloodless; conjunctiva of eyes white; lips, tongue and gums pale.

The corpse presented no appearance of Yellow Fever.

After canvassing the symptoms with Dr. Borde, the conclusion was reached that this was a case of hæmorrhagic fever, instances of which have before occurred in the extended experience of this successful practitioner, even during the months of winter.

As the entire neighborhood was in bad sanitary condition, owing to the imperfect grading and construction of the gutters, the Sanitary Inspector of the Second District was ordered to institute a thorough house-to-house inspection and disinfection of the immediate and surrounding premises, and to hold this locality under careful observation.

No other case of hæmorrhagic malarial fever occurred in this neighborhood.

(3). On the 2nd of August, Dr. Charles Faget requested the President of the Board of Health, to visit with him a case of hæmorrhagic malarial fever, at the corner of Chartres and Hospital streets. The following facts were elicited: the patient Albert Willoz, age 18 years, native of New Orleans, had passed through the epidemics of 1867 and 1878, and had never had any connection with the shipping of New Orleans, was employed in a shoe store corner Chartres and Hospital streets. Attacked with fever July 30, at 3 p. m., quinine was freely administered, July 31, bilious vomiting, tongue coated with whitish fur, Dr. Faget visited this patient for the first time at 6 p. m., and finding the fever high, which had increased at 3 p. m., he ordered the continuance of the quinine, the patient having taken between the hours of 7 a. m., and 12 m., twenty grains of quinine. At 3 p. m., three hours before the visit of Dr. Faget, the patient had been seized with bilious vomiting, and threw up matter as yellow as gold. At this hour the fever increased, and at 9 p. m., the fever was still more intense. Vomited again after having taken 12 grains of quinine in 3 grain doses. The vomiting was bilious during the night, and the patient suffered with high fever and violent delirium and was with difficulty kept in bed.

August 1—5 a. m. to 6 a. m.—Great abatement of fever. At this time the matter ejected from the stomach commenced to present a black color, complained of ringing in the ears, pain in the side, with constipation, urine very scanty, yellow and clear; in fact, the patient had urinated but twice since the onset of the fever. Heat and nitric acid revealed the entire absence of albumen. Pulse 93; temperature 103; although to the touch the surface appeared to be cool. At night, pulse 80, temperature 102.6. August 2—Vomited three times during the night; having drank milk at 9 o'clock p. m., the first vomiting occurred at 11 p. m., and the vomited matter presented the appearance of chocolate. The second vomiting occurred at 1 o'clock p. m. and was black, so also that at 2 a. m., August 3.

August 3—Urine clear, of yellow color, and when tested was found to be entirely free from albumen; pulse 72; temperature 103; tongue coated with

white fur. Pharynx scarlet as in scarlet fever; skin natural to the touch, except near the ears where there is heat. Ringing in the ears diminished. Nine grains of quinine administered during the night. Continued to improve; convalescence rapid and no jaundice. The report of Dr. Fayet will be found in the note below.*

At the time of my visit the patient was convalescent.

The vomited matter had been preserved by Dr. Fayet, and upon microscopical examination were found to contain colored blood corpuscles.

The urine was carefully tested for albumen, and also subjected to thorough microscopical examination; neither albumen nor casts were discovered.

The patient gave forth a sour smell like that of malarial fever, and did not emit the odor of Yellow Fever.

I concurred entirely with Dr. Fayet, that this was a case of hemorrhagic malarial fever.

No other case of this disease occurred in this locality.

The mother of the patient stated that whenever her children had been attacked with fever they always vomited bloody matter, regardless of the season of the year, and the nature of the prevailing disease.

(4). On the 5th of August, 1880, Dr. J. D. Hunter, requested the President of the Board of Health, to visit with him two cases of fever, at the corner of Poyfarre and Annunciation streets in the old Brewery Building, Dr. Hunter regarded these cases as presenting some of the features of Yellow Fever; which request was complied with:

The patients Pat and Owen Woods, brothers were natives of New Orleans, and respectively 28 and 30 years of age.

They had each suffered with a fever of 5 days duration, the temperature steadily declining as well as the pulse from the onset.

Both were convalescent at the time of the inspection and one was up and dressed.

Dr. Hunter informed me that in neither case was any albumen detected in the urine.

The patients were free from all evidences of jaundice, although upon the first day the temperature of Pat Woods was 104, and of Owen Woods 104.5. There was no peculiar odor, such as is characteristic of Yellow Fever, and

* Report of Haemontagic Malarial Fever by Dr. Charles Fayet.

Albert Willoz,—né à la Nouvelle Orleans qu'il n'a jamais quittée, même pendant l'épidémie; travaille comme commis dans un magasin de chaussures, à l'encoignure Main et Royal et habite le rez de chaussée très humide qui fait l'encoignure Chartres et Hospital.

Vendredi 3 Juillet 1880, il a été pris de fièvre dans l'après midi vers 3 heures; céphalalgie, mais pas de rachialgie; transpiration chaude énorme. On lui donne 5 grains de quinine en pilule; 2 heures plus tard il les rejette avec du mielon qu'il avait mangé avant la fièvre.

Samedi matin, 31, la fièvre continuait. On lui administre de 7 heures à midi 20 grains de sulf quinine en pilules, sommeil profond; pas de soif.

Vers 3 heures Vomissement Billieu (jaune comme de l'or.) pas de bourdonnements d'oreilles; langue blanche comme du coton.

1ere visite du médecin, vers 6 heures du soir; il constate une fièvre ardente et se contente de conseiller la continuation de la quinine. Le redoublement de fièvre avait commencé vers trois heures; vers 9 heures du soir fièvre encore plus forte, vomissements, après avoir pris 12 grains de quinine par doses de 3 grains; les vomissements sont toujours jaunes. Pendant toute la nuit, grande fièvre, délire violent: on a de la peine à retenir le malade dans son lit.

Dimanche matin 1er Août, de 5 à 6 heures du matin la fièvre s'étant beaucoup calmé, les vomissements jaunes biliieux commencent à présenter des grumeaux noirs. Onze grains de sulfate ont été gardés dans la nuit; bourdonnements d'oreille; pour la première fois accuse des douleurs de reins; constipation; urine très rare, jaune et claire, (en fait c'était pour la seconde fois qu'il urinait depuis le début de la fièvre), poul à 96; le thermomètre donne 103, cependant au toucher la sensation perçue par la main est celle de la température normale.

Le soir de ce même 1er Août, le poul donne 80 et le thermomètre 102,6.

Lundi 2 Août. Il y a eu trois vomissements dans la nuit; ayant bu du lait vers 9 heures, le premier vomissement à 11 heures est la couleur chocolat; le second, à une heure du matin est noir; le troisième, à 2 heures est noir aussi. (Les décrire....) Une selle naturelle, moulée brune, dans la nuit on a recueilli à part la valeur de deux verres d'urine; elle est claire, jaune, et ne décèle point d'albumine par l'acide nitrique.

Poul 72; thermomètre 102; langue toujours blanche, bord rouge; pharynx écarlate comme dans la Scarlatine; peau naturelle au toucher, excepte au cou, vers les oreilles, où il y a de la chaleur; la sudite, et les bourdonnements d'oreilles diminuent, a gardé 19 grains de sulfate dans la nuit.

there had been no vomiting and no albumen in the urine. Quinine had been freely administered both internally and externally by inoculation. I expressed the opinion that they were cases of malarial remittent fever and not Yellow Fever.

Dr. Hunter has since expressed the view that they were cases of *dangue fever*. The Old Brewing Building was originally the residence of a sugar planter when this section of the city was cultivated. It is probably one of the oldest buildings above Canal street in what now constitutes the First District.

The entire building and premises were in a most dilapidated and unsanitary condition, and were occupied by several families.

In accordance with the orders of the President of the Board of Health, the old brewery was disinfected and fumigated, and held under careful supervision. These measures gave rise to unfounded rumors, which found a lodgment with the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

The Sanitary Inspector of the First District was directed to inspect and disinfect the neighborhood.

Although some twenty people, men, women and children inhabited this dilapidated building, no other case of fever was reported.

5. On the twenty-second of August, 1880, Dr. F. S. Kennedy, Jr., made a verbal communication to the President of the Board of Health, to the effect that he had treated a case, which he regarded as Yellow Fever. The patient a young man, a native of New Orleans, was attacked on the fifth of August, *seventeen* days previous to his interview with the President of the Board of Health.

Dr. Kennedy stated that the patient was convalescent on the 16th of August, but that he had not yet informed the patient that he had suffered with Yellow Fever.

Dr. Kennedy declined giving a written report of the case, and also declined to have his patient interviewed by the President of the Board of Health.

Here was a case reported verbally to the President of the Board of Health seventeen days after its occurrence.

Instructions were immediately issued to the Sanitary Inspector of the First District to commence a rigid house-to-house inspection and disinfection, commencing at the river front of the First District and extending back to the rear of the city. He was also directed to furnish all information relating to the prevalence of any fever which had any resemblance to Yellow Fever.

After the execution of the inspections and disinfections, the Sanitary Inspector discovered no case of Yellow Fever in the First District.

6. On the seventh of September Dr. George Howe sent the President of the Board of Health a brief note, (which reached his residence about 9 o'clock at night) to the effect that he had a patient in the Parish of St. Bernard, one mile below the United States Barracks, at the place of Mr. Leon Solis, adjoining the upper side of the United States Cemetery.

Dr. Howe stated that the patient, a boy aged eight years, was a native of Louisiana, and had been brought with his mother and several other children from the Parish of Plaquemine. Was taken ill the day of his arrival, three days before the date of his note of the 7th. On the evening of the second day of illness was taken with black vomit in abundance:

The note of Dr. Howe will be found below*

*NEW ORLEANS, September 7, 1880.—Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health, New Orleans, La.: Dear Doctor—I have a little patient, a boy, aged about eight years, born in Louisiana; residence, parish of Plaquemines until three days' since, and now in the parish of St. Bernard, one mile from United States Barracks. Taken ill day of arrival. Suppression of urine since yesterday morning; black vomit since last even

I rose at 4 a. m. in the morning and took the car at 5 a. m., at the corner of Washington and Magazine streets, and reached the residence of Dr. Howe in the Third District, corner of Chartres and Bartholomew streets, about 6 a. m., and in company with Dr. Howe, reached the place of Mr. Leon Solis one mile from the barracks in the Parish of St. Bernard.

The patient (Anthony Anrosettæ, age 7 years, arrived from Point Michel on the 4th of September), had died during the night.

The corpse was carefully inspected. The entire surface presented a pale ex-sanguine appearance, the whites of the eyes were perfectly clear, the lips and gums pale and bloodless, rigor mortis well marked. Was shown the bed linen stained with black vomit.

The corpse presented the same general characteristics with that of the case of Dr. Borde previously reported.

The rapidity with which the profuse hæmorrhage from the stomach had occurred, namely, on the second day of the disease, as well as the absence of yellow discoloration of the skin, and whites of the eyes and the general ex-sanguine appearance of the corpse, led me to the conclusions, that this was a case of hæmorrhagic malarial fever.

These views were fully explained to Dr. Howe, who signed the death certificate hæmorrhagic malarial fever.

Another child of the same family, from the same locality, was sick with intermittent fever in the adjoining room.

I gathered from the remarks of the attending physician that the first case had not been regarded as serious until the supervention of hæmorrhage from the stomach.

The mother of these children stated that she was nearly related to Giordano, and lived only two blocks from his house, and that rice was cultivated in the rear of the settlement.

I advised the burial of the corpse upon the premises, or in the United States Cemetery, and stated that the sanitary ordinances of the Board of Health of the city prohibited the bringing of the bodies of those dying with acute diseases within the Parish of Orleans for interment.

The attending physician was advised to institute such sanitary measures as he deemed best, and in accordance with his view of the case.

The preceding facts were communicated to the Board of Health at the next meeting. The report of this meeting of the Board of Health will be given in the conclusion of this report, which treats of the malarial fever of Plaquemine Parish.

7. On Sunday evening, September 12, Dr. W. H. Watkins informed the President of the Board of Health, by a brief note, that a case of fever on Josephine street, between Liberty and Howard (Fourth District) presented symptoms worthy of investigation.

On Monday morning I called at the office of Dr. Watkins and ascertained

ing. Pulse from 90 to 95; temperature $104\frac{1}{2}$ to $103\frac{1}{2}$. Will die to night and probably be sent to the parish of Plaquemines for burial.

I hesitate to name a disease which will carry so much of terror with the announcement and do not desire my name to be associated with such publicity, but my duty requires me to make this statement to you. Four deaths in one family of a similar disease have occurred during a few days past in the parish Plaquemines, near Pointe-a-la-Hache, and the people, neighbors and relations, fled to the vicinity of New Orleans. One other child has been ill, and now convalescent from malarial fever since arrival, three days since.

I will return there to-morrow morning about eight o'clock, and if you desire any further information and would like any one to go I would be only too glad to be of service. The distance is only one mile from the Barracks, at Mr. Leon Solis, and adjoining United States Cemetery (upper side).

The black vomit is in abundance and has all the characteristics of that of 1878. I have ordered some of the clothing covered with it to be put aside for your information.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

S. W. HOWE, M. D.,

Corner Chartres and Bartholomew streets.

P. S.—If the parties should wish to bring the child in the city, what would you suggest. Also in the event of transportation to Pointe-a-la-Hache, what would you suggest.

Yours, in haste,

HOWE.

that the child had died at 7:30 p. m., the preceding night. I proceeded at once to the residence on Josephine street, between Liberty and Howard, and carefully examined the corpse.

The corpse of the child, aged three years, presented a similar appearance to that described in the cases of Drs. Borde and Howe. Surface pale and ex-sanguine; lips and gums pale and bloodless; whites of eyes perfectly clear.

The mother stated that her child (Thomas Wilkinson) had suffered with Yellow Fever in 1878. She also stated that profuse hæmorrhage had occurred from both stomach and bowels before death.

I regarded this case as one of hæmorrhagic malarial fever.

The report of Dr. Watkins will be found in the note below.*

(8). On the night of the eighteenth of September, Dr. W. H. Watkins, Sanitary Inspector of the Third District, requested the President of the Board of Health to visit, on the following morning (nineteenth) a case in the Fourth District, near his residence.

On the morning of the nineteenth, I found the child (L. H., aged 11 years, white girl) with a temperature of 104° ; face was flushed; whites of eyes perfectly clear, lips and tongue not specially red; gums pale and firm. Dr. Watkins' observations showed that there was a progressive rise of temperature from the first to the third day. Thus: 1st day, a. m., 103 , p. m., 103.5° ; 2d day, a. m., 103.5° , p. m., 104° ; 3d day, a. m., 104° , p. m., 105° . During this period the pulse had manifested marked oscillations, thus: 1st day, a. m., 110 , p. m., 100° ; 2d day, a. m., 100 ; 3d day, a. m., $100-120$.

Weighing the symptoms and giving due weight to the absence of all delirium, and to the absence of jaundice and capillary congestion of the gums, eyes and face, and also to the total absence of all disagreeable odor, I expressed the decided opinion that this case was similar to the malarial remittent fever, prevailing in various portions of the city. In the note below will be found the statement of Dr. Watkins.†

NEW ORLEANS, La., September 15, 1880.

Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health:

* Sir:—At your request I take pleasure in reporting all the facts that have been elicited in regard to the case of "congestive fever" occurring on Josephine street, between Liberty and Howard streets Fourth District.

Thomas Wilkinson, white, a native of New Orleans, aged three years and nine months, was taken sick on Thursday, September the 9th, at 5 p. m. The symptoms present were fever and slight cough. Was seen by a physician on Friday the 10th fever continuing. On Saturday the fever was still high and that evening the child had an action from its bowels containing blood mixed with thin watery fecal matter. On Sunday morning the child passed several stools of black, tarry matter. Sunday evening vomiting occurred and the matter ejected was black, resembling the "black vomit" of Yellow Fever. Slight convulsions soon came on and black matter was gulped up occasionally with a slight hiccough. Death occurred Sunday, September 12, at 7.30 p. m. Would state that the secretion of urine had been free up to Sunday morning. It is not known whether any was passed subsequent to that time.

The mother of the child states that she lived in the same place in 1873, where she now resides, and that during the epidemic of 1878, the child was seriously sick with Yellow Fever.

In company with yourself, I made a careful inspection of the body early Monday morning. It presented a pale wax appearance on the face and breast; the ears and posterior portion of the neck were mottled with purplish discolorations. The sclerotic coat and conjunctivæ of eyes were remarkably clear and white. The lips were slightly blue and the gums were pale and bloodless.

The bedding and clothing of the child, soiled during sickness, were gathered together immediately after the child's death and placed in a tub. They were inspected early Monday morning and the dark stains from the vomited matter were distinctly seen. These articles were placed in water and thoroughly boiled.

The body of the child was placed in a coffin early on the morning of the 13th, (Monday) and the lid was screwed down. The funeral took place at 4 p. m. The sanitary officers of the Fourth District, as soon as the body was taken from the house, commenced the usual process of fumigation and disinfection. Sulphur was burned in the rooms and carbolic acid scattered throughout the premises, and the privy-vault disinfected with copperas and carbolic acid. I do not know the quantity of disinfecting material used. The house remained closed about four hours.

The immediate neighborhood where the child lived is healthy. No severe illness having occurred before or since this case. Dengue is prevailing to a limited extent.

Respectfully,

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.
Sanitary Inspector, Third District.

†DEAR DOCTOR—I have a case of fever (now in the fourth day of disease) that presents symptoms requiring thorough investigation. The temperature yesterday morning was 103 , in the evening 105 ; this morning $104\frac{1}{2}$, this evening 105 . The pulse this morning while the temperature was $104\frac{1}{2}$ was 100 ; this evening the pulse is 120 . The urine is slightly albuminous and the vomit is full of black specks and debris; pain

From the report of Dr. Watkins, it is evident that the fever in this case, continuing for a period of over 120 hours, with daily oscillations; that it reached its achme on the evening of the third day and then steadily declined.

The two cases reported by Dr. Watkins, were communicated by him to the Resident member of the National Board of Health, and constituted the so-called two "suspicious cases," which occurred within three squares of the fatal case on the fourth of October, at 409 Liberty street.

It is due to Dr. Watkins to state, that while being employed as Sanitary Inspector by the Board of Health, he also occupied the position of associate editor of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, with the Resident Member of the National Board of Health and S. S. Herrick, M. D.

(9). On the twentieth of September, in company with Dr. Poincy, I visited a child on Esplanade street, near corner of Royal street, who had vomitted some "black matter." Child pale and anæmic; lips and gums pale; urine abundant and free from albumen. The mother of this child was a native of the city of Mexico. The diagnosis of the attending physician, that this was a case of hæmorrhagic malarial fever, was concurred in, and the free use of quinine by external application recommended.

This case recovered and no others were reported in this section of the city.

(10). On the 25th of September, Dr. John Del Orto, requested me to visit with him an Italian who had been seized with fever at Point Michel, and had been brought to an Italian tenement house, on Bourbon, between Dumaine and St. Philip street.

The patient was very restless, and pulseless. No jaundice or vomiting of black matter; whites of the eyes clear.

The man had been harvesting rice in the fields in and around Point Michel. The following are the notes of this case as furnished by Dr. Del Orto.

"Bilious remittent fever from rice plantations."

"Augustino Latareano, a native of Italy, age 30 years 18 months in Louisiana, came to New Orleans from rice plantations below the city where he had been sick, three or four days before. I saw him on the 20th, the fever was of a remittent type and yielded to quinine. On the 22nd he was better, sleeping well and having good appetite. On the 23rd, on account of being

in epigastrium, and slight delirium: eyes clear and white and gums pale; tongue slightly coated and not at all red. Should you be able to see the case to-night, I am at your service. If to-morrow morning suits better, call then.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health, Sept. 18, 1880.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 23, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones President Board of Health:

Sir—I have the honor to report that the following case has come under my observation, and on account of conflicting rumors in regard to it, I have deemed it important to furnish you with its complete history.

Lizzie H.; native of New Orleans, white, aged 11 years. She was taken sick on Thursday, September 16, 1880, at 8 a. m. Her previous health had been good. She had always lived in New Orleans, and had passed through the epidemic of Yellow Fever in 1878 without taking that disease. When seen at 9 o'clock the temperature was 103, pulse 110; great restlessness; face pale, but arms and legs congested presenting a decided rosy blush; skin hot and dry; the temperature in the morning was 103.5, pulse 100. Friday, September 17—The temperature was 103.5, pulse 100; in the morning temperature was 104. On Saturday morning, September 18, the temperature was 104, pulse 100; at 10 a. m. it had reached 104½, pulse 120. Vomiting had occurred just before observation was taken. Vomiting occurred several times during the day, and pain of a burning character was complained of in the epigastrium. The matter vomited during the day was only the milk and seltzer water which she had taken. At night her restlessness increased and the matter vomited consisted of mucus, with a large number of black specks scattered through it. The masses of black substance were ultimately mixed with the mucus, and in some instances presented spots the diameter of a nickel. The urine at this time was examined and found to be albuminous. Tube casts were found, and epithelium from the uretra and bladder. On Sunday morning, September 19, the temperature was 104, pulse 110, at 8 a. m. temperature still the same, pulse 120; temperature at night 104. On Monday morning, September 20, temperature was 102.5; evening temperature 103. Tuesday morning, September 21, temperature normal.

At no time was there any congestion of the face. The eyes were clear. Conjunctivæ white and glistening; the gums were firm and pale; the tongue rather large, was coated and rather red at the edges. There was no bleeding from the nose or gums.

The period of convalescence was remarkably short. There was no prostration, and to-day, September 23, she is up in the room, and except for prudential reasons, would be out of the house.

Very respectfully,

W. H. WATKINS, M. D., 498 South Franklin Street.

busy, I did not see the patient, but against my advice he took a strong purgative. Since then he had several bilious vomitings and profuse evacuations and restless nights. The temperature on the evening of the 24th, was 101°. He died on the night of the 25th, with diminished secretion of urine and yellow skin. Conjunctiva was clear. No black vomit."

It is worthy of note that although this man died in a crowded Italian tenement house, and in a room occupied by four Italians, not another case of fever occurred, as I was informed by Dr. Del Orto on the twenty-fifth of November.

Two of the Giordano children were brought to the city of New Orleans from Point Michel. Both these cases were treated by Dr. H. S. Lewis, one of the most experienced, accomplished, and successful practitioners in Louisiana. One of these cases died and the other recovered.

Dr. Lewis declares, positively and unequivocally, that these were cases of the well known and often described pernicious malarial fever and had no resemblance to Yellow Fever.

During the months of October and November, I have treated a number of cases of malarial fever from the rice fields below the city, and from the vicinity of Point Michel.

In every case and in every variety of the form, whether attended with jaundice or not, they yielded to antiperiodic remedies, and bore no resemblance to Yellow Fever.

(11), A death from Yellow Fever was reported by Drs. Watkins and Davidson, on the fourth of October, at 409 Liberty street, First District. The report of Dr. Watkins will be found in the note below.*

Dr. Watkins furnished some fragments of the liver, which upon microscopical examination did not present the accumulation of oil globules within and around the hepatic cells, usually found in the Yellow Fever liver.

As President of the Board of Health I have interrogated the most promi-

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, October 7, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health.

* Sir:—I have the honor to report, herewith, the history of the case of *Yellow Fever*, occurring at No. 409 South Liberty street, terminating fatally October 4, 1880, at 10 o'clock p. m.

Fred A. Singer, aged 18 years and 9 months, white, a native of New Orleans, by occupation an assistant to a fresco painter, came from McComb City, Mississippi, August 29 1880. He immediately repaired to the place where he died, and commenced work under the supervision of his uncle, Mr. Hauk. He worked last at the corner of Louisiana avenue and Chestnut streets.

He came home after he had completed his work, on the evening of Thursday September 30, and partook of a hearty supper. About 9 p. m. he was seized with a chill and vomited his supper. He soon had high fever. The fever continued unabated and on Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2 the nurse reports that his skin was hot and dry. On Saturday October 2, his restlessness was a marked symptom. At 1.30 p. m. this day he threw up black vomit and had retention of urine. Temperature 105°, pulse 100. At night his temperature was 105°, pulse 104. On Sunday morning October 3, his temperature was 105°, pulse 106. Evening temperature 105°, pulse 110. On October 4, at 8 a. m., his temperature was 105°, pulse 110. At 3 p. m., temperature 104½°, pulse 110. At that time he was sweating profusely. Respiration 40 per minute, and death occurred at 10 o'clock p. m.

When seen first on the 2nd of October, his eyes were injected and skin presenting a congested appearance. His tongue was coated with edges red. Albumen was not present at that time. He threw up black vomit several times before death and the urine drawn from his bladder ten hours before death, was one-third albuminous. He was hard to arouse, was dull for the last 48 hours of his life, and had considerable delirium.

He had lived in New Orleans until three or four months ago, passed through the epidemics of 1876 and 1878, but had never had Yellow Fever.

Post mortem examination held in presence of Drs. Bemiss, Davidson, Shepard and myself, ten hours after death.

Rigor mortis well marked. Hypostatic congestion considerable. Face and breast of a light yellow color, lower extremities quite natural in color. Conjunctiva slightly yellow.

On opening the abdomen, the sub-mucous fat and cellular tissue was yellow. The liver was lighter colored than normal. The edges were olive green. The gall bladder contained ½ oz of bile. The spleen was very small, weighing not more than 3½ ounces, was shrivelled and firm, cutting hard.

The stomach contained about 1 oz. of black vomit, was contracted and presented hæmorrhagic spots.

Kidneys not examined as tube casts and albuminous urine had been found.

I should state that hæmorrhage from the nose occurred twenty-four hours before death.

The body was buried at 10 a. m., October 5. Having been wrapped in a sheet saturated with carbolic acid.

The premises No. 409 south Liberty street were fumigated and disinfected, under the care of Dr. Joseph Holt, the efficient Sanitary Inspector of the First District.

Very Respectfully,

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,
498 South Franklin street.

nent practitioners of medicine in the city of New Orleans with reference to the alleged existence of cases of Yellow Fever in this city during the past year, and in every case the response has been that not a case has occurred in their practice. During the past summer and autumn I have treated over one hundred cases of the various forms of malarial fever and the prevailing dengue, without a single fatal issue; and all cases yielded to the early and energetic administration of quinine. In all cases critically observed, distinct remissions could be detected*.

About the middle of September I suffered with high fever and intense pains in the back and head. The temperature reached 105.5°. Quinine finally arrested the paroxysm, but the strength was prostrated for a considerable period. I suffered severely with dengue in 1873, and with Yellow Fever in 1878. Both in the malarial paroxysmal fevers and in the dengue which prevailed to so great an extent, the temperature frequently reached 105.°, and it was noticed that in many cases of dengue and remittent fever, the pulse was remarkably slow during convalescence.

The following correspondence illustrate the experience of some of the practitioners of New Orleans, and at the same time throws some light upon the so-called "suspicious cases":

BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA. }
New Orleans, October 9, 1880. }

Joseph Holt, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, First District:

Sir—Your attention is respectfully directed to the following extract from the Galveston News of October 7, 1880, with reference to the recent meeting of the Board of Health of Houston, Texas:

The Board of Health held a meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon; present, Mayor Baker, Aldermen Kennedy, House, Curtin and Thomas. The Mayor stated that the call was made to take action on the Yellow Fever reports from New Orleans.

Dr. Rutherford, who was present, was called on to present his views, and did so, presenting the following dispatches:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—Rutherford: Ten (10) suspicious cases occurred within three (3) squares of last case within four weeks. No known connection between them. The man came from McComb City, August 29; was ignorant. No one can tell his personal history shortly before the attack. BEMISS.

During the past four weeks only two so-called suspicious cases have been reported to the Board of Health in the First and Fourth Districts, and these occurred in the practice of Dr. Wm. H. Watkins, who resides at the corner of Franklin and Josephine Streets.

The man referred to in the telegram of the member of the National Board of Health, residing in this city, died at 409 South Liberty Street, October 4, 1880.

*I extract the following cases from my note book:

Case 1—Mr. McG., merchant, August 12, 1880, seized with high fever and intense pains in the head and back. 13th, temperature 103°, pulse 100; 14th, a. m., temperature 101.2°, pulse 86; 15th, p. m., temperature 101.8°, pulse 70; 16th, a. m., temperature 102.8, pulse 86; 17th, temperature 99°, pulse 70.

Case 2—Mrs. C., age 33. October 13, a. m., temperature 103.8°, pulse 82, p. m., temperature 105°, pulse 100; 19th, a. m., temperature 102.3°, pulse 92, p. m., temperature 103°, pulse 96; 20th, a. m., temperature 102.2°, pulse 78, p. m., temperature 101.5°, pulse 84; 21st, temperature 96.5°, pulse 50, p. m., pulse 60, 22d, a. m., temperature 98.5°, pulse 58.

Case 3—Mr. C., October 19 temperature 103.5°, pulse 102; 20th, temperature 101.2°, pulse 80.

Case 4—B. P., native of Ohio; age 19 years; occupation fireman on railroad. Came to New Orleans from West Virginia the latter part of October. Was taken sick with high fever, pains in his back and head a few days after his arrival and was admitted to the Charity Hospital November 1. The following is the range of his temperature and pulse, November 3, a. m.: Temperature 105.1, pulse 103, respiration 30; p. m., temperature 106, pulse 103, respiration 23. November 5th, a. m., temperature 103, pulse 102 respiration 22; p. m., pulse 94, respiration 20; 6th, a. m., temperature 104, pulse 87, respiration 23; 7th, a. m., temperature 101.3, pulse 90; 8th, a. m., temperature 103.5, pulse 88; 9th, a. m., temperature 103, pulse 92; 10th, a. m., temperature 101.3, pulse 102; 11th, a. m., temperature 103, pulse 98; 12th, a. m., temperature 101, pulse 96; 13th, a. m., pulse 100, temperature 101.02; 14th, a. m., temperature 104, pulse 96; 15th, a. m., temperature 103.5, pulse 90; 16th, a. m., temperature 103, pulse 92, p. m., pulse 95; 17th, a. m., temperature 101, pulse 88, p. m., pulse 96; 18th, a. m., temperature 101, pulse 94, p. m., pulse 95; 19th, a. m., temperature 101.5, pulse 92; 20th, a. m., temperature 101.5, pulse 88; 21st, a. m., temperature 100, pulse 90; 22d, a. m., temperature 100, pulse 88. On the 6th, belly swollen and tympanitic; eyes clear; no jaundice; bowels loose and copious bilious discharges.

November 7; during the night bled very freely from the nose, and passed blood from the bowels, also vomited black matter; urine contained albumen and bile. The albumen continued for three days, when all traces disappeared. Urine abundant and orange red color throughout the attack.

Throughout the attack treated with sulphate of quinia internally and externally, and strength sustained with beef tea. Although in this case hemorrhage from the stomach and bowels occurred, and although albumen appeared, the remittent character of the disease was shown by the increase of fever on the 4th of November, and its decided decline on the 5th; its rise again on the 7th, and marked decline on the 10th, and its elevation on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, and progressive decline on the 15th, 16th and 17th.

It is important that the facts upon which the statement of Dr. Bemiss is based, that "Ten suspicious cases occurred within three (3) squares of last case within four weeks" should be thoroughly investigated by the Sanitary Inspector of the First District.

I desire that you should prepare for the Board of Health, to be submitted at its next meeting, a report based upon a thorough investigation of the following points.

1. What is the nature of the so-called suspicious cases?

The young man, Fred. Singer, who died at 409 South Liberty Street, was, according to the death certificate signed by Dr. W. H. Watkins and Dr. J. P. Davidson, afflicted with Yellow Fever.

2. Were these ten (10) suspicious cases, Yellow Fever?

3. By whom were these ten (10) suspicious cases treated?

4. Who reported the "ten suspicious cases" which "occurred within three squares of last case," to the member of the National Board of Health?

5. If these ten suspicious cases were of sufficient importance to be reported to the member of the National Board of Health, and to be telegraphed all over the country, the physician or physicians withholding such information from the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana should be known, in order that such action may be taken as may be in accordance with the importance of the questions involved.

This investigation has been entirely placed in your hands, because the case of Singer, and probably also other so-called suspicious cases, have occurred in your district.

It will be well for the perfection of this investigation that the Sanitary Inspector of the First District should not confine his inquiries to the immediate neighborhood of 409 S. Liberty street, but institute inquiries amongst the prominent practitioners of medicine in the First and Fourth Districts.

You will also in your report, please state the result of your own individual experience in the treatment of the fevers of the past years. A comparative statement of the mortality by fever in the First and Fourth Districts, as compared with that of the other districts and referred to the relative population will be of interest.

(Signed)

Respectfully,
JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

OFFICE SANITARY INSPECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT, }
New Orleans, October 14, 1880. }

Joseph Jones, M. D., President of the Board of Health.

Sir:—In obedience to your order of the 9th instant, directing me to make a thorough investigation of all the facts and circumstances connected with the alleged telegram of Dr. S. M. Bemiss, Resident Member National Board of Health, to Dr. Ruthertford of Houston, Texas, dated October 6, and published in the "Galveston News" of October 8, wherein the statement is made, that:

"Ten (10) suspicious cases occurred within three (3) squares of last case, within four (4) weeks;" I present you the following as the result of a most careful investigation. I will reply to the special points, upon which you desire information, in the numerical order of their statement.

(1). "What is the nature of the so-called suspicious cases?"

My investigation has led to the discovery of but two declared suspicious cases. Dr. W. H. Watkins, who was the attending physician has informed me that these were reported to you and that you saw them during their illness. It is therefore unnecessary for me to make further mention of these or of the case of Fred N. Singer, who died of Yellow Fever, October 4th instant, as certified by Drs. W. H. Watkins and J. P. Davidson.

2. Were the ten suspicious cases Yellow Fever?

3. By whom were the ten suspicious cases treated?

4. Who reported the "ten suspicious cases" which "occurred within three squares of last case" to the member of the National Board of Health residing in New Orleans.

5. If these ten suspicious cases were of sufficient importance to be reported to the member of National Board of Health, and to be telegraphed all over the country, the physician or physicians withholding such information from the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana should be known in order that such action may be taken as may be in accordance with the importance of the questions involved.

In order to reply to these interrogations it was essential that I should ascertain of Dr. Bemiss personally the facts concerning the telegram and the reported ten suspicious cases of Yellow Fever. That gentlemen, with marked courtesy, answered me that his entire knowledge of the so-called ten cases, and of every circumstance connected with them, was contained in a series of telegrams, the letter-press copies of which he submitted to me, and which I here present in the order of transmission:

NEW ORLEANS, October 5, 1880.

Turner, National Board of Health, Washington, D. C.,

Death from Yellow Fever last night, No. 409 South Liberty street, nearly a mile from commercial centres mile from harbor. Disinfection, immediate burial, all means to prevent spread, adopted.

F. LOEBER, M. D. Acting President Louisiana State Board of Health.
S. M. BEMISS, M. D., Resident Member National Board.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, 12 m., October 6, 1880.

S. M. Bemiss, M. D., New Orleans.

Do you consider that you have an infected district? Was the case reported, imported? Please reply before 3 o'clock, p. m.

RUTHERFORD.

NEW ORLEANS, October 6, 1880.

Rutherford, M. D., Houston Texas.

Two suspicious cases occurred within three squares of last case within four weeks. No known connection between them. The man came from McComb City August 29. Was ignorant. No one can tell his personal history shortly before death.

BEMISS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS., October 6, 1880.

S. M. Bemiss, M. D., National Board of Health, New Orleans :

I rely upon you for advice and information. What should Texas do to protect us against New Orleans? What is the danger now? Advise me how and when to act, and oblige yours,

O. M. ROBERTS, Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, October 6, 1880.

Governor O. M. Roberts, Austin, Texas :

Telegraphed to Rutherford no danger in or from New Orleans to Texas or any other point. No centre of infection. One death over mile from harbor and business centres. No other case known.

S. M. BEMISS, Resident Member National Board of Health.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, October 7, 1880.

S. M. Bemiss, M. D., Member National Board of Health, New Orleans:

I see by your telegram of October 6, to Rutherford at Houston, you mention ten suspicious cases occurred within three squares of last case within four weeks. Please let me know the real condition of New Orleans, as to Yellow Fever to date.

E. H. WATTS, M. D.

President Board of Health, Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7, 1880.

E. H. Watts. M. D., Galveston, Texas:

Telegram read wrong. It should have been two suspicious cases. No Yellow Fever known to me in city now. No danger of spread here or elsewhere. Will certainly keep you advised. S. M. BEMISS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7, 1880.

Rutherford, M. D., Houston, Texas -

My telegram was written two, not "ten." There have not been as many as ten suspicious cases in the whole city this year to my knowledge or belief. Please correct.

S. M. BEMISS, M. D.

As requested I present with this report the certificates of several prominent physicians in the First and Fourth Districts.

In regard to my own observations, concerning the fevers of the past years, but in particular reference to the fever now prevailing, I can only state that my views coincide exactly with those of Dr. A. C. Holt. Candor demands the acknowledgment that while I have not seen a case of Yellow Fever, or one that I supposed to be other than dengue, as I have been accustomed to observe the symptoms of that disease in former times, yet I have seen this season, as formerly several cases in their features so nearly resembling Yellow Fever, that had I seen them during a time of prevalence of that disease, I would not have hesitated in pronouncing them Yellow Fever. The differential diagnosis is sufficiently established in the recovery of all my cases.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH HOLT, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, First District.

Since 1878, I have seen no case that has resembled Yellow Fever.

(Signed)

New Orleans, October 12, 1880.

ED. SCRATCHLEY, M. D.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12, 1880.

Professor Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health.

Dear Sir:—In response to your request, I have to state, that I have seen no case of Yellow Fever this entire season, nor anything in any manner approximating it. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed)

B. SITTE, M. D.

I hereby certify that I have not seen a case of Yellow Fever this year or anything like it.

(Signed)

New Orleans, October 12, 1880.

J. CARTER, M. D.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Holt:

Dear Sir—I have seen no case of Yellow Fever this season, nor have I seen one even suspicious. I have treated over one hundred cases of the remittent fever, called "dengue," many of which presented grave symptoms such as delirium, a tendency of hemorrhages from bladder, uterus, nose and intestines; three cases of marked black vomit.

But all of the above cases occurred in persons who had unmistakable Yellow Fever in 1878; and still more significant and corroborative to the fact that they were not Yellow Fever is that, with one exception, they all recovered. Yours truly,

W. C. HOLLIDAY, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Holt:

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiries, I state that I have not seen a case of Yellow Fever this season. For many weeks I have seen nothing in the way of disease, except dengue, which in all severe cases has borne its usual resemblance to Yellow Fever, viz: Continued fever of three or four days' duration with variations of temperature from 102 to 106; intense pain of head, back and limbs; injected eyes, great thirst and restlessness, frequently great gastric distress with excessive formation of gas, now and then delirium and hemorrhages from various parts; in two cases from the stomach.

The many points of resemblance to Yellow Fever has led my mind to the belief which I have held for many years, that "Dengue" is a specific disease, produced by the same cause, which produces Yellow Fever, modified in some way which I do not pretend to understand; which modification gives us a very remarkable disease, of great violence, attended with profound constitutional disturbances, but absolutely devoid of fatality.

Very Respectfully,

A. C. HOLT, M. D., 107 Prytania street.

October 12, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have seen during the last two months, a great deal of Dengue, and intermittent malarial fever, but nothing that I thought for a moment to be Yellow Fever, nor have I seen such a case during the current year.

New Orleans, October 12, 1880.

C. J. BICKHAM, M. D.

I hereby state that we have not seen a case of Yellow Fever, nor one that we have considered a probable case.

October 13, 1880.

NEW ORLEANS, October 13, 1880.

Dr. Jos. Holt:

Dear Sir—In reply to your queries communicated to me by Dr. Holliday, I will state that I have not seen a case of Yellow Fever this season, neither have I seen any case that I could regard as probable Yellow Fever. Yours, etc.,

(Signed)

L. F. SALAMON, M. D.

I hereby certify that from the first day of January of the present year, to the present date, I have not seen a case of Yellow Fever, or any disease which bears the most remote resemblance to it.

(Signed)

I. L. CRAWCOUR, M. D.

October 13, 1880.

I hereby certify that during the present year, I have not seen a case of Yellow Fever, nor of any disease, which in the most important particulars resemble Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, October 13, 1880.

J. J. LYONS, M. D.,

219 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, October 14, 1880.

Joseph Holt, M. D.:

Dear Sir—In reply to your question, viz: Whether or not I have seen a single case of Yellow Fever during the summer of 1880, I would state that at no time during the present summer have I seen a single case of Yellow Fever. In 1878, I treated several persons having Yellow Fever, whom I have this year treated in dengue, the disease presenting symptoms closely resembling those of Yellow Fever.

Respectfully,

WM. P. BREWER, M. D., 603 St. Charles street.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
New Orleans, October 14, 1880. }

To His Excellency O. M. Roberts, Governor State of Texas:

Sir—S. M. Bemiss, M. D., member of the National Board of Health, having referred a copy of the letter of your Excellency, of the seventh instant, to the President of the State Board of Health, the following facts and documents are respectfully submitted for the information of the Governor of Texas:

1. Weekly statements of mortality of New Orleans, officially published by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, embracing the months of July, August, September and October, to date.

(a). An examination of these official documents of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana will show that for week ending July 3, 1880; the total deaths from all causes were 112; death rate per 1000 per annum 27.73.

Week ending July 10, deaths 99, rate 24.51.

Week ending July 17, deaths 100, rate 24.76.

Week ending July 24, deaths 93, rate 23.02.

Week ending July 31, deaths 76, rate 18.28.

Week ending August 7, deaths 89, rate 21.04.

Week ending August 14, deaths 72, rate 17.33.

Week ending August 21, deaths 107, rate 25.75.

Week ending August 28, deaths 102, rate 24.55.

Week ending September 4, deaths 102, rate 24.55.

Week ending September 11, deaths 90, rate 21.66.

Whites—Death rate per annum 18.64; colored, 30.11. Week ending September 18—Deaths, 125; rate, 30.57; whites, 24.85; colored, 46.49. Week ending September 25—Deaths, 104; rate, 25.03; whites, 23.54; colored, 29.19. Week ending October 2—Deaths, 103; rate, 24.79; whites, 23.22; colored, 29.19. Week ending October 9—Deaths, 107; rate, 25.75; whites, 21.25; colored, 38.31.

During the past five days the deaths in the city of New Orleans (which, according to the United States Census of 1880, contains 216,000 inhabitants), amounted to only 40, of which number only 3 were caused by malarial fever, 1 from typhoid and 1 from common continued fever; total deaths from fevers of all kinds, 5.

(b.) In the preceding statistics your Excellency has undoubted evidence of the fact that New Orleans has, during the entire summer and fall, up to the present moment, been free from all epidemic or contagious diseases, and has been exempt from Yellow Fever.

(c.) Your Excellency, as the guardian of the health of Texas, is, without doubt, familiar with the mortality statistics of all the cities of Europe and America, and those now furnished from New Orleans, will establish, without doubt, beyond controversy, that the death rate of New Orleans, during the past summer and autumn, will compare favorably with that of any large city upon the face of the globe, in any latitude and under any circumstances.

2. The following table, illustrating the mortality of the different districts of the City of New Orleans, during the entire year 1880 up to the present month, demonstrates that the death rate of the First District, in which the reported deaths from Yellow Fever was said to have occurred, has been less than that of the Second and Third Districts, in which no case or death of Yellow Fever has been reported.

In the Fourth District in which two so-called suspicious cases have been reported to the Board of Health, the lowest death rate, namely, 13 67, has been found.

The death rate in the First District has been less during the months of August and September than in any preceding months of the year.

(d.) Your Excellency will find in these detailed statistics a further confirmation of the assertion that there is no evidence whatever afforded by a critical analysis of the mortality in the different districts of any increased mortality which could be referred to hidden or so-called "suspicious" causes. (See page 107.)

(e.) Your Excellency will observe that during the month of August, 1880, the mortality was less in New Orleans than during the preceding 11 years, and during the month of September, less than in all the preceding years, with the exception of 1879.

4. In the preceding table of the Yellow Fever epidemics of New Orleans from 1847 and visitations from 1846 to 1880, it will be seen that all great epidemics commenced in May, June and July. (See page 9.)

(f.) Your Excellency will perceive that no epidemic of Yellow Fever has ever commenced in the month of October.

(g.) New Orleans is now entirely free from Yellow Fever, and has been free of this disease through the summer and autumn. There is therefore no ground for alarm on the part of the Chief Executive and people of Texas, at the present time; neither is there any probability or even possibility that at this late season of the year on the threshold of winter, any occasion will arise for the disruption of the friendly and business relations of the great States of Texas and Louisiana.

6. Report of Dr. Joseph Holt with certificates of leading physicians.

7. Acts of the Legislature of Louisiana establishing and regulating quarantine for the protection of the State, also rules and regulations of the Board of Health and ordinances of the Council of New Orleans.

8. In conclusion allow me to assure your Excellency, that the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, when officially addressed, will at all times furnish your Excellency with all facts and documents, which will enable the Governor of Texas to form a correct estimate of the condition of the health of New Orleans.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, Oct. 14, 1880.

To His Excellency, O. M. Roberts, Governor of Texas, Austin, Texas:

Sir—I have the honor to furnish your Excellency with the enclosed report of Dr. Joseph Holt, Sanitary Inspector, Fourth District, New Orleans, giving results of special investigation ordered by the President of the Louisiana State Board.

I hope that the other documents forwarded from this office will reach your Excellency without delay.

In return the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana respectfully requests that your Excellency will reciprocate by forwarding without delay all official information relating to the health of Texas; also all sanitary and quarantine laws and regulations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

President of the Board of Health.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS, Austin, November, 1890.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health, New Orleans:

Dear Sir—I received your letter of the fourteenth of October last, and my answer has been delayed by my absence from the Capital for a few days. I thank you for the valuable information which it contains.

I mail to you with this letter two pamphlets, containing the body of our Texas quarantine laws, (pages turned down), and my quarantine proclamation, from which you will get a fair view of our quarantine operations.

I hope to be able to get some of our leading quarantine officers and physicians to attend the meeting at New Orleans on the 7th to the 10th of December next.

It is of the greatest importance that there should be uniformity in the quarantine operations upon our whole Gulf coast, and especially that there should be such confidence mutually as would facilitate the operations equally in all of the States.

Such meetings may greatly aid in the accomplishments of these objects.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

O. M. ROBERTS, Governor.

Dr. Saunders, of Mississippi, visited New Orleans as a representative of the Mississippi State Board of Health.

Every facility was afforded Dr. Saunders for the thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of New Orleans, and all the records of the Board of Health were thrown open to his inspection.

This courteous and experienced physician reported to the State Board of Health of Mississippi that there was no Yellow Fever in New Orleans and that quarantine was unnecessary.

MALARIAL FEVER

OF THE DELTA OF THE

MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

AND MORE ESPECIALLY THE FORMS OF

MALARIAL PAROXYSMAL FEVER,

WHICH PREVAILED IN AND AROUND, ABOVE AND BELOW,
POINT MICHEL, IN THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINE,
DURING THE SUMMER AND
AUTUMN OF 1880.

The Mississippi Valley comprises an area of 2,455,000 square miles, extending through thirty degrees of longitude and twenty-three degrees of latitude; and is composed of several subordinate basins, whose area and elevation are as follows: Upper Mississippi elevation above sea 1680 feet, area of basin 169,000 square miles; Missouri 6800 feet, 518,000 square miles; Ohio 1649 feet, 214,000 square miles; Arkansas 10,000 feet, 189,000 square miles; Red River 2450 feet, 97,000 square miles; Yazoo 210 feet, 13,850 square miles; St. Francis 1150 feet, 10,500 square miles; Lower Mississippi 416 feet, 1,244,000 square miles.

In such vast regions, reaching through such zones of climate and varying to such marked extent in soil and elevation; diversities must exist in the diseases of different sections: but it may be affirmed that throughout this vast Valley every form and variety of malarial paroxysmal fever prevails with greater or less intensity, according to the climate and soil, the heat, moisture, rainfall and peculiar climatic conditions associated with the annual revolutions of the seasons and the greater astronomical cycles.

It is chiefly in the Lower Mississippi that the full force at once of the waters, and the destructive and varying nature of the malarious fevers are witnessed.

The Mississippi first assumes its characteristic appearance of a turbid and boiling torrent, immense in volume and force, at the mouth of the Missouri; and from this point its waters pursue their devious way for more than 1300 miles, destroying banks and islands at one locality, reconstructing them at another, deluging with its united floods vast tracts of alluvial land, absorbing tributary after tributary, without visible increase in size, until, at length, it is in turn absorbed in the great volume of the Gulf.

The shores of the Gulf, so far as relates to the Louisiana coast, are bordered for fifty miles inland, by swamps, bayous and lakes. The swamps generally consist of an oozy mass of mud, from twenty to forty feet in depth, resting on blue clay.

When in flood, the Mississippi River extends to a width of thirty miles, and the surplus waters find their way to the ocean, through deep forests and almost interminable swamps.

AREA OF ALLUVIUM.

A wide belt of recent alluvium borders the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf, 75 miles wide in its greatest expansion at Napoleon, and 25 miles in its greatest contraction at Natchez and Helena. The area of the alluvial tract above the Delta is 19,450 square miles. The depth of the alluvial deposits, from Cairo to New Orleans, ranges between 25 to 40 feet.

AREA OF THE DELTA.

The area of the delta, assuming that it begins where the river sends off its first branch to the sea, namely, at the mouth of Bayou Atchafalaya, is estimated at 12,300 square miles. This would be at the mouth of Red River, in latitude 31°, whilst the mouth of the Mississippi is in latitude 29°, so that the delta extends through two degrees of space.

The entire delta, is elevated but a few feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, and from its fertile soil and proximity to the Mississippi River and bayous is suited to the cultivation of rice. Rice culture the most unhealthy of all forms of agriculture has greatly increased of late years, and large numbers of settlements in the delta are literally situated in the midst of rice fields.

The preceding well known facts, should be carefully considered by any one, even the most profound observer of disease, before deciding upon the character of the endemics of fever which have so often prevailed in the delta of the Mississippi, which presents such uniform, geological, physical and climatic features.

EXTENSIVE PREVALENCE OF THE VARIOUS FORMS OF MALARIAL FEVER IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1880.

It is well known that the several grades of malarial fever, often attended with hæmorrhage from the bowels, stomach and kidneys, and jaundice, prevail at various points along the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

The rains of the spring and early portion of the summer deluged the rice fields and swamps of the delta with water, and in the months of August were succeeded by burning suns.

The several types of the remittent, intermittent and congestive fevers of the delta of the Mississippi appeared to be due to the preceding causes, and especially to the drying up of the stagnant waters of the rice fields, and the death and putrefication of numerous tad-poles and small fish. Epidemics of the so-called putrid and adynamic fevers have been observed and traced to similar causes in the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, from the earliest ages, and centuries before the discovery of insular and Central America, to which sections of the earth have been referred the origin of Yellow Fever.

MALARIAL FEVER OF PLAQUEMINE PARISH, LOUISIANA, DURING THE MONTHS OF AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1880.

On the third of September, Capt. C. U. Lewis, a nephew of Dr. H. S. Lewis, of New Orleans informed the President of the Board of Health, that a fatal form of fever had attacked the children of Mr. Esteve Giordano, at Point Michel, on the left bank of the Mississippi River, fifty-two miles below New Orleans. Mr. C. U. Lewis also stated that Dr. J. B. Wilkinson, of Myrtle Grove Plantation, parish of Plaquemines, had affirmed that it was the same fever as that of 1878.

Telegrams were immediately dispatched to Drs. Hays, Hebert, Wilkinson, Sr. (at Myrtle Grove), Dr. Wilkinson, Jr. (at Mississippi Quarantine Station), Dr. Finney, Quarantine Station, and to Dr. B. F. Taylor, Sanitary and Quarantine Officer of the Board of Health, at Port Eads.

The following will illustrate nature of the telegrams:

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3, 1880.—Dr. Wilkinson, Mississippi Quarantine Station: Mr. C. U. Lewis, nephew of Dr. Lewis, of this city, states that a fever resembling Yellow Fever, has appeared at Point Michel, in the family of Esteve Giordano. Please give me immediately by telegram all facts in your possession, and, if necessary, visit the sick in person. The Board of Health will pay all expenses incurred.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D. President Board of Health.

In addition to the preceding instructions issued to Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. B. F. Taylor was ordered to proceed at once to Point Michel and to render all necessary assistance to the sick, in co-operation with the attending physicians, in case such assistance should be required.

He was also directed to keep the President of the Board of Health constantly advised. Telegraphic communication was also opened with various residents and telegraph operators on the Lower Coast.

The following replies will illustrate the views of the physicians above named:

QUARANTINE STATION, Sept. 3, 1880.—To Dr. Jones: Have heard nothing of the case. Point Michel is too far away from here for me to neglect the Station. Dr. Hays is practicing in that locality. Telegraph to him at Pointe-a-la-Hache. C. P. WILKINSON.

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, Sept. 6, 1880.—To Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health: Will write to you fully by to-morrow's mail. J. B. HAYS, M. D.

PORT EADS, September 5, 1880.

Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health:

Sir—I have reason to believe that there is not a particle of truth in the report.

Malarial fever in exceedingly mild form exists around and near the Passes, and all along the Coast. Will visit the family and report at the earliest date. B. F. TAYLOR, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.

POINT MICHEL, La., September 5, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President State Board of Health, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Doctor—Your telegram of the third only came to hand after long delay, as the Station nearest to Point Michel is on the opposite side of the river, distant about nine miles, and communication is very uncertain, hence the delay in answering.

I have seen the sick children of Esteve Giordano, and called in Drs. J. P. Wilkinson and N. M. Hebert in consultation. The fever is evidently malarial, of a severe type, and yields readily to quinine. There is no albumen in the urine.

Esteve Giordano has lost three of his children from it, and that can be attributed to the great difficulty experienced in administering medicine to them. There has been no suppression of urine.

I have had thirty or forty similar cases (the total number of deaths is four), though many have been quite sick, they have recovered under the quinine and cinchonoida treatment. Just now, during the rice harvesting season, our population is always more or less liable to suffer from malaria as evidenced by records of past years, and I think it would either require a very elastic imagination or a malicious desire to create a panic to pronounce the cases referred to. Yellow Fever.

Neither Dr. Wilkinson nor Dr. Hebert, both practitioners of long experience, pronounced the disease other than a malignant malarial fever.

I have been told that Mr. C. U. Lewis removed his family to the city, actuated by fear of their falling sick; of course there is no controlling individual opinions or fears.

I write by the first available mail after receipt of your telegram, as being much more satisfactory than a short telegraphic statement.

Should there be Yellow Fever down here, rest assured, I will promptly notify you.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. A. B. HAYS, M. D.

P. S.—It may be of interest to state that more than three-fourths of all the sick are colored people and are all natives of the place.

MISSISSIPPI QUARANTINE STATION, Sept. 5, 1880.

Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your telegram in reference to Yellow Fever at Point Michel (as reported by C. Uncas Lewis), and also have I seen a telegram addressed to Mr. Bernard Easterling, Buras Postoffice (immediately opposite Quarantine Station), signed A. Baldwin & Co., asking about sickness in Buras Settlement, and whether Dr. Bemiss's presence would be advisable or not; and also know of other telegrams to other persons in various portions of the parish to the same purport.

I have practiced medicine two years in Buras Settlement, and a healthier place I know not of. Since my attendance at Quarantine Station, my duties have permitted of nothing else than those appertaining immediately to the Station, but I would most certainly have known of any case of serious illness occurring in our neighborhood.

In my opinion, this is another endeavor to injure the quarantine system of Louisiana.

With respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. P. WILKINSON, Assistant Resident Physician.

PORT EADS, LA., September 6, 1880.

Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health:

Sir—In compliance with your instructions I have investigated the matter in reference to the report of Mr. Lewis of Yellow Fever at the Fifty-two Mile Post on the Mississippi River, and find from all the information gathered from the physicians of the neighborhood, and others, that the disease is fever of the ordinary malarial type, now prevailing all along the passes and the entire coast. I can speak confidently and personally knowing, as I have had the disease myself. The universal prevalence of the disease is due, to my mind, to a peculiar atmospheric condition, perhaps electrical, that does occur when the temperature ranges from 76° to 89° at this season of the year in this latitude.

Very respectfully,

B. F. TAYLOR, M. D.,

Health Officer and Quarantine Physician. Port Eads, La.

On the sixth of September the following communication was received from the Resident Member of the National Board of Health:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, September 5, 1880.

Joseph Jones, M. D., President State Board of Health:

Sir—At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday (Saturday) afternoon, Prof. Ernest Lewis brought a gentleman into my office who informed me that a very fatal form of fever was prevailing in the parish of Plaquemines, at or near Point Michel. This gentleman stated that he had given you this information about 11 o'clock Friday morning. I now respectfully ask that you give me, at the earliest moment practicable, such information as you may have received concerning this reported outbreak of serious diseases.

This request is made in the interest of public health and welfare, not only that I may exercise my influence, and, if necessary, the funds at my command in arresting the further spread of infectious disease, but also that I may aid in preventing unnecessary quarantine against this State and city.

Respectfully,

S. M. BEMISS,

Member National Board of Health.

The following reply was returned to the Resident Member of the National Board of Health:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA. }
New Orleans, September 6, 1880. }

S. M. Bemiss, M. D., Member of the National Board of Health, New Orleans, La.:

Sir—In reply to your communication of the fifth instant, I have to state that communications have been addressed by telegraph, to the officers of the Board of Health, and prominent physicians, at Mississippi Quarantine Station, Port Eads, Pointe-a-la-Hache, and other places, not only asking information as to the truth of the rumor to which you allude, but also directing a special inspection, and the institution of any sanitary precautions, should any be deemed necessary, at the expense of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.

Thus far it has been ascertained that two children died on the east bank of the river, about 52 miles below the city, with fever: I am momentarily expecting replies from the various physicians.

I enclose copy of the first received from Dr. Taylor, Sanitary and Quarantine Officer of the Board of Health, stationed at Port Eads, who has been ordered to proceed at once to the point from whence the report has arisen.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health.

Dr. Taylor during his visit to New Orleans, shortly after the preceding communication, was also directed to communicate all facts in his possession to the Resident Member of the National Board of Health.

Dr. J. B. Wilkinson who was called in consultation by Dr. Hays to see the cases at Point Michel (Rougillo Settlement), in a letter dated Myrtle Grove Plantation, September 6, 1880, thus describes the location of the houses of Esteve Giordano and his neighbors, situated in the midst of extensive rice fields, between the Mississippi River and a low salt marsh and swamp on the borders of Grande Bayou, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

Dr. Wilkinson says that the houses in which the cases of fever appeared "are all low and small, surrounded completely by orange groves, which shut out the breeze which generally prevails here from the sea, and creates a still atmosphere, which in hot weather is very unpleasant, and, at this particular time, was rendered more so by an absence of rain for nearly a month, and a very elevated August temperature. These houses are much crowded by families, and they are very insufficiently provided with windows. The practice of these people is to shut up their rooms in case of sickness to prevent the sick taking cold. I found this to be the case particularly in the house of Esteve Giordano; and not only that, but the confinement of the sick under thick muslin bars, or mosquito nets. Immediately in the rear of these houses, approaching them within a few acres, are very extensive rice fields, now in the most favorable condition for the elimination of unhealthy exhalations, as the water has retired from the fields and the wet surface is entirely exposed to the action of the sun.

There is another phenomenon which is not usually observed here, in the rice field ditches (in fact everywhere) there are myriads of a small fish left to die and rot by the fall of water. They are about 4 inches long, the size of the little finger, and without exaggeration, can be scooped out of these ditches by the cart load. The effluvia from these fish are very offensive, and must add to the unhealthy condition of the atmosphere. The water used by almost all of these people referred to, is taken from the river, and without purification. Their food is usually meagre."

To the same effect was the testimony of Dr. D. R. Fox, of "Hygiene Jesuits Bend," in reply to the inquiry of the President of the Board of Health. It may be added parenthetically, that Dr. Fox has long enjoyed the confidence of the citizens of Louisiana, as an experienced and successful practitioner of medicine.

Point Michel is about twenty-eight miles from my place. * * * * * My views in regard to it (the fever prevailing at Point Michel), are that they were cases of malarial remittent fever of a severe type produced by some local cause. Point Michel is situated about fifty miles below New Orleans, and about thirty miles above the Quarantine Station. It is inhabited by Creole families owning small farms of from one to two arpents in width, and from seven to eight arpents in depth. About one or two acres of this land near the river is high enough for the cultivation of orange trees and vegetables; the balance is low prairie, which is only fit for the cultivation of rice. These rice lands are flooded at frequent intervals during the spring.

The rice is harvested in the latter part of July, August and September, and is stacked on the high land in front.

It is threshed and large piles of rice straw are usually left in heaps to rot. These piles are left rotting from year to year, and are sources of the malarial poison.

The houses are built low, and are raised but one or two feet from the ground. The orange groves surround the dwellings, and form a thick shade, which keeps the ground damp and unhealthy. A reason for its fatality amongst children is that the fever is complicated with gastro enteritis, caused by eating green oranges and pecans; also from the weak-mindedness of Creoles in not forcing their children to take the proper remedy, particularly quinine. I learn that the family in which the four children died, the medicine prescribed by the attending physician was not given.

Yours truly,

D. R. FOX.

Upon inquiry, the President of the Board of Health found that similar types of fever were prevalent in the delta of the Mississippi River, above New Orleans, as will be shown by the following letter, from Dr. A. C. Love, of Donaldsonville, Louisiana:

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., September 15, 1880.

Professor Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry as to the different types of malarial fever that have prevailed in this part of the State during the past few months, the following facts, gathered from my practice, are respectfully furnished you.

The number of cases of simple remittent fever has been much greater, and in most instances the fever has proved more tenacious than has been the case in former years. Great irritability of stomach, severe pains referable to the loins and the lower extremities, high range of temperature and very indefinitely marked remissions have been prominent symptoms in the majority of cases.

Proportionately there has been an unusually great number of cases of pernicious remittent fever, whose temperature was as high as $107\frac{1}{2}$ and 108° , without any perceptible remission for forty-eight, often seventy-two, and, in some cases, ninety-six hours. Frequently a decline in temperature marked the setting in of collapse. As a rule such patients were jaundiced; one had copious hemorrhage from the stomach; two others, hæmaturia.

This unusual prevalence and malignity of malarial fevers must be accounted for by the full river of last spring, whose waters submerged the battures, and by the incessant rains and high temperature of the past few months. Besides, in this neighborhood hundreds of acres of land, for years uncultivated, have recently been reclaimed and planted in rice. About the middle of July the water was turned off from these lands for the harvesting of the crop, and during the three weeks following that time there was, in that vicinity, a notable increase in the number of cases of fever, as well as a graver malignancy in its type.

I remain very respectfully,

A. C. LOVE, M. D.

The following letter, from Dr. Hayes, dated Point Michel, September 7, still farther sustained the view expressed by this intelligent and active practitioner:

POINT MICHEL, La., September 7, 1880.

Joseph Jones, M. D., President Louisiana State Board of Health, New Orleans:

Dear Doctor—Your letter of yesterday, acknowledging the receipt of mine, has just reached me. The fever referred to is still amenable to the quinine treatment, and of some twenty patients now on hand there is not one whose condition is not satisfactory. There are two or three new cases daily, but about that number are dismissed from treatment in the same time, and there is no great variation either way in the number of patients during the last week. Some are sick three or four days, and severer cases remain ill ten or fifteen days. Since writing you, the little scare that existed here at first has about subsided, and the people are beginning to find out that patients, and especially children, who are amenable to control and will take the prescribed remedies, have a much greater prospect of recovery than those who will not. There is practical experience of that in the houses adjacent to Esteve Giordano's, which they have not failed to note. I would be glad to have been instrumental, however remote, in subduing unreasoning fears and preventing the spread of injurious, false reports.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. A. B. HAYS, M. D.

N. B.—I have just received a note from Dr. Bemiss, asking for information in regard to this same matter. I have written him substantially what I told you.

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All the facts connected with the malarial fever prevailing in and around, above and below Point Michel, were laid before the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana at the regular weekly meeting, on the ninth of September. The communications of the various physicians were also presented.

The meetings of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana have been open to the public and to the representatives of the press, and the reporters of the daily papers, namely, the Picayune, Times, Democrat, Bee, Daily States, City Item and German Gazette, were always present and were allowed access to documents relating to the public health.

The Board of Health regarded it to be absolutely necessary, that the public should have access to all facts relating to the health of the city and State, through the intelligent and independent representatives of the daily press.

By such course it was believed, that not only Louisiana, but all the surrounding States, would be kept fully advised of the true sanitary condition of New Orleans and the delta of the Mississippi River, and it was hoped that confidence would be established and panic and useless quarantine be avoided.

In illustration of the promptness with which the Board of Health communicated to the public the facts with reference to the malarial fever of the Lower Coast, we reproduce the report of the regular weekly meeting of the ninth of September, as published in the daily Picayune of September 10, 1880:

BOARD OF HEALTH.

CONTINUED GOOD HEALTH OF THE CITY—STATEMENT BY DR. JONES.

The regular weekly meeting of the Louisiana State Board of Health was held last evening Dr. Joseph Jones, President in the chair.

Present—Drs. Formento, Davidson, Loeber and Sheppard, and Messrs. Marks and Hernandez.

The President announced the continued good health and low death rate of New Orleans. He said: "It is a fact worthy of note as showing the healthy condition of the city and the excellent condition of the public health, that the mortality for the preceding week (ending August 28) and of the week ending September 4 were precisely the same, namely 102, or for each week 24.55 per 1000 inhabitants. In the week ending August 28 the ratio for the whites was 21.25, and for the colored 33.75; for the week ending September 4, whites 20.27, colored 36.49. The mortality during the past four days has been only 30, of which 4 were from malarial fever."

The President directed the attention of the Board to the prevalence of the various forms of marsh or malarial fever, more especially in the localities of the Mississippi Valley in which rice is cultivated. Dr. Jones then gave some interesting facts concerning malarial fever, as follows:

The various forms of malarial fever prevail at all seasons of the year in the delta of the Mississippi River, as has been noted by our most accomplished and experienced physicians. While the origin and spread of Yellow Fever depends absolutely upon an elevated temperature ranging from 70° to 85° F., and its decline upon a mean temperature ranging from 65° to 56° F. On the other hand, the various forms of malarial fever are more uniformly distributed throughout the months of the year, although this class of diseases, as well as Yellow Fever, show their maximum intensity in number of cases and fatality in those months of the year in which the temperature is most favorable to the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matters, and the development of the lower and most prolific forms of animal and vegetable life, and especially those forms which are the active agents in putrefaction and fermentation. Thus the deaths caused by malarial fever in 1867 were as follows: January, 7; February, 7; March, 9; April, 4; May, 13; June, 31; July, 48; August, 120; September, 174; October, 153; November, 43; December, 20. During the same year the deaths from Yellow Fever were: June, 3; July, 11; August, 255; September, 1637; October, 1072; November, 103; December, 26.

In like manner in 1878, the deaths caused by the various forms of malarial fever were as follows: January, 6; February, 3; March, 9; April, 15; May, 12; June, 13; July, 25; August, 136; September, 146; October, 111; November, 41; December, 6. During the same year the deaths from Yellow Fever were: May, 2; July, 50; August, 974; September, 1893; October, 1044; November, 90; December, 3.

The mortuary report, however, gives but an imperfect view of the prevalence of the various forms of paroxysmal or malarial fever in New Orleans, from the well known fact that these diseases rarely prove fatal. The favorable results obtained in the treatment of intermittent, remittent and congestive fever, are at the present day mainly due to the prompt and free administration of quinine, by the physicians of New Orleans and other parts of the Southern country.

The records of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans furnish the best field for such inquiries, as it has justly been regarded as one of the great fever hospitals of the world.

It appears from the records of the Charity Hospital, that during a period of ten (10) years, from January 1, 1841, to January 1, 1851, there were admitted into this hospital 91,892 patients, of which number there were admitted of all the different forms of fever, 45,149, and among these last, of intermittent fevers, 25,183. Thus it will appear that nearly one-half of all the patients admitted into this hospital were for the different forms or types of fever, and that more than one-half of them were intermittents.

Then followed a statement showing the prevalence of intermittent fevers at different seasons of the year, as indicated by admissions to the Charity Hospital in the different seasons of the years from 1841 to 1849, inclusive.

He then continued:

The following statement will show the prevalence of intermittent fevers at the different seasons of the year, for the time specified:

TABLE OF ADMISSION OF CASES OF INTERMITTENT FEVER IN CHARITY HOSPITAL OF NEW ORLEANS, IN THE DIFFERENT SEASONS OF THE YEAR, 1841 TO 1849 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn	Winter.	All Fevers.	Yellow Fever
1841.....	112	403	177	92	1991	1113
1842.....	114	453	394	135	1758	410
1843.....	85	208	413	137	2922	1153
1844.....	117	469	732	231	2207	152
1845.....	180	353	664	206	1763	1
1846.....	236	569	1044	218	2607	148
1847.....	391	508	691	602	6901	2811
1848.....	282	689	874	535	6361	1234
1849.....	420	1701	3738	1275	7575	1060
Total	1937	5353	7728	3431	33,381	7982

Thus it will be seen that during the period specified, during spring 1937, summer 5353, autumn 7728, winter 3431, cases of intermittent fever were admitted into the Charity Hospital of New Orleans.

It is evident from this table that intermittent fever prevails in New Orleans the year round, gradually increasing from the winter up to autumn, when it begins to decline.

It is thus made evident that paroxysmal (marsh or malarial) fevers prevail every year, and in every month of the year, in New Orleans, thus presenting a marked contrast to the prevalence of Yellow Fever, which is shut up in much narrower limits.

It appears that the cause of Yellow Fever requires for its generation and propagation a higher degree of heat, and that the conditions of its existence are more narrowly defined than those of malarial fever. The cause of the latter disease not only resists successfully a much lower temperature than that of Yellow Fever, but when once engrafted on the human system it is far more persistent and indefinite in its duration, and, in fact, in many cases produces such profound alterations in the constitution of the blood, and in certain organs as the spleen and liver, as to constitute a condition of the system which may underlie and modify supervening diseases.

EFFECTS OF RICE CULTURE UPON HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.

Dr. Jones directed the attention of the Board of Health to the important fact that during the past few years, since the close of the American civil war, (1861-1865), large areas of land in the delta of the Mississippi, above, below and around New Orleans, have been devoted to the cultivation of rice.

In the opinion of the President of the Board of Health, rice culture was one of the most unhealthy modes of agriculture, and was the prolific source of many of the severest fevers of malarial form, and, especially of that form recognized for centuries in Europe, and described by Torti, Tommasini and others, and in our own city by the learned and accomplished Dr. Charles Paget, and which has received various appellations as hemorrhagic malarial fever, malarial hematuria, hemogastric malarial fever.

Instances of the several forms of malarial fever, attended with hemorrhage from the stomach, or bowels or kidneys, and with vomiting of black matter and with jaundice, closely simulating in some of the more prominent symptoms, Yellow Fever, occur every autumn in the malarial regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. So familiar are the experienced physicians of our Southern country with this severe form of malarial fever, that these occurrences occasion no alarm. As the occurrence some ten days ago of several cases of severe malarial fever in the neighborhood of rice farms, near Point Michel, occasioned some comment, an immediate investigation was instituted. The President of the Board of Health had himself visited cases of this form of malarial fever in company with Dr. George Howe, in the parish of St. Bernard, and had also addressed letters of inquiry to the leading physicians of the parish of Plaquemines, and also to the officers of the Jetties and at the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

Dr. Jones submitted the letters from the physicians referred to, who report that the cases were plainly malarial fever, and that more than three-fourths of the sick were colored people and natives of the place.

The daily papers of New Orleans also published in evidence the letters of the attending Physician Dr. Hays, and of Drs. Taylor and Fox.

The Board of Health unanimously endorsed the view of the President, as to the origin and nature of the malarial fever, prevailing upon the Rice Plantations of the lower coast.

The following reports from B. F. Taylor, were forwarded from Port Eads, after the completion of the investigation ordered by the Board of Health :

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, LA., September 10, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health :

Sir:—In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to the neighborhood in which the fever was reported to exist, and found the following to be the facts connected therewith, viz :

In consultation with Dr. Hayes, the practitioner in whose practice these cases occurred, I learn that the children of the family of Giordano, were taken on the 15th August, with fever, pain in the head, dry skin, tongue coated with yellow fur, very little redness, slight nausea and continued until their death. Three of these patients died between the third and seventh day. The urine at no time gave any evidence of albumen. There was nothing resembling black vomit in either of these children. There was no tinge of yellowness in the tissues, previously, or after death.

These cases are situated one and a half miles above the residence of Dr. Hayes ; right bank.

Cases have occurred in the following order of time and distance, viz :

August 16—1 case 5 miles above.

August 20—1 case 2 miles above.

August 20—1 case 7½ miles above.

August 22—2 cases 7½ miles above.

August 23—3 cases 3 miles above.

August 23—1 case 4 miles below, opposite bank of river.

August 24—3 cases 1½ miles above.

August 24—2 cases 6 miles below.

August 25—3 cases 1½ miles above.

August 26—4 cases 1½ miles above.

August 27—2 cases 1 mile above.

August 28—1 case 1 mile above.

August 28—1 case 1 mile below.

August 29—2 cases 1 mile below.

August 30—2 cases 1½ miles below.

August 31—1 case 1½ miles below.

September 2—4 cases 1½ miles above.

September 3—4 cases 1 mile above.

September 4—4 cases adjoining same.

September 5—5 cases adjoining same.

September 5—2 cases ½ mile below.

September 6—1 case 1 mile above.

September 7—1 case 7 miles above.

September 7—2 cases 2½ miles above.

September 7—2 cases 2 miles above.

September 8—1 case 1 mile above.

September 8—3 cases 1½ miles above.

September 8—2 cases adjoining.

Total number amounting to 61 cases.

Yesterday I also visited Mr. Jack Dragon's son, 17 years of age, (4) four miles above Point La Hache, left bank, a patient of Drs. Hebert and Wilkinson, who had died two hours previously. The body presented a bluish motley appearance, without the least sign of any yellowish or jaundiced discoloration. This patient sickened on Saturday with the usual symptoms of fever, which continued up to the time of death. His mind remained intact. His urine was albuminous the day previously. He had no vomiting whatever, for the past two days.

In the same house were two children who had been sick two days. They had no albumen in the urine. Another child just taken, whose urine was examined, showed albumen.

In another house one mile below the Court House, the family of Pierre Hingle, four children were sick, with the usual symptoms of the epidemic. I am informed, positively and unequivocally, by Dr. Hebert, that two of these children, had in 1878, a similar fever.

Dr. Hayes informs me that quinine controlled the fever in every instance, when it could be given properly. The Giordano children were uncontrollable, and could not be induced or forced to take quinine, and he attributes their death to that circumstance.

Very Respectfully your obedient servant,

B. F. TAYLOR, M. D., Health Officer, Mississippi River.

PORT EADS, September 13, 1880.

Joseph Jones, M. D., President Board of Health :

Dear Sir:—In my report I omitted to mention that the greater number of persons sick were Creoles of mixed blood.

In most of the cases examined by myself, the temperature ranged from 101° to 104.1-5° Fahrenheit, remaining at the latter only a few hours.

Up to the time of leaving Point Michel, Saturday night, about eighty-five cases had occurred, presenting the same symptoms, though in a lighter degree.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. TAYLOR, M. D.

P. S.—Dr. Sternberg (N. B. of H.) pronounced the cases all mild Yellow Fever.

T.

The following communication was received from the Resident Member of the National Board of Health, on the thirteenth of September :

NEW ORLEANS, La., September 13, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President Louisiana State Board of Health :

Sir—I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying report from Dr. G. M. Sternberg, regarding the disease at this time prevailing on the Lower Coast of the Mississippi River. In my opinion the symptoms and mode of spread bear so close a resemblance to Yellow Fever, that no time should be lost in applying all possible means to prevent its further spread. With a view to the accomplishment of this end, I have

to inform you that you are authorized to draw upon the National Board of Health for such sums of money as may be necessary to procure disinfectants and to pay for the services of sanitary police and sanitary inspectors, and in truth all expenses expedient for the purposes mentioned. This money cannot be drawn from the treasury except, in payment of bills of services or articles, which bills must be duly authenticated. You will therefore make requisitions from time to time, for such services, disinfectants, etc., as are in your opinion required and forward same to me. This appropriation will apply to cases of infectious diseases in this city, and in all places within the limits of the State, which have no local Boards to exercise such powers.

The organization of the work will rest with yourself subject to the approval of the National Board. You will therefore, in all cases, forward me the names of persons recommended to be employed with pay of each, and each one must take an oath of office, and have his name carefully entered upon the blank pay roll, which will be furnished you, and then no trouble will occur in regard to payments. It is well to remark that the Treasury Department refuses to pay for goods or clothing destroyed to prevent spread of disease, but will pay any reasonable expenses for cleaning and disinfection.

Respectfully,
S. M. BEMISS,

The preceding communication of the Resident Member of the National Board of Health was immediately laid before the members of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, and the following reply was returned.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE-HOUSE, }
State of Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 13, 1880. }

Prof. S. M. Bemiss, M. D. Member National Board of Health, New Orleans, Louisiana:

SIR—The communication of the Member of the National Board of Health, of this date, has been received, and its contents noted.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has investigated the malarial fever, to which you refer as prevailing in the low rice lands bordering on the Mississippi River above and below Point Michel.

Such measures as the Board of Health, deem necessary, have been instituted.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

The measures proposed by the Resident Member of the National Board of Health were unnecessary, and their adoption and execution by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, would have led to the establishment of quarantines of the most rigid character against the City of New Orleans, which whilst inflicting incalculable damage and exciting panics, would have been wholly useless as a defence against an imaginary evil.

Subsequent events have demonstrated the wisdom of the course of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, and confirmed the view that the disease prevailing in and around, above and below Point Michel, was of purely local origin and possessed no contagious properties. It has been shown in a previous portion of this report, that cases of this disease terminated fatally in the heart of this great city, without any communication or reproduction of the disease.

Telegrams were dispatched to the leading business centres in the United States, to the effect that seventy-five cases of Yellow Fever had occurred in and around the Mississippi Quarantine Station, that the disease had been investigated by an army surgeon in the employ of the National Board of Health, and that this organization had offered ten thousand dollars to Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the State Board of Health, with which to arrest the progress of the pestilence, but this offer had been refused.

The wide dissemination of these reports led the State Board of Health to the following action at the regular meeting, held on the twenty-third of September:

[Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Health, September 23, 1880]

Mr. Marks offered the following resolutions, which were adopted after considerable debate, being opposed by Dr. Davidson. Dr. Sheppard objected to the introductory paragraph of the preamble. The resolutions are:

Whereas, the representatives of the National Board of Health have on several occasions during the past extraordinary healthy summer, deliberately attempted through the agency of their employes to create a Yellow Fever panic against our city, and

Whereas, no case of Yellow Fever (save the imported ones on the bark *Excelsior*) has occurred during the present year within the domain of Louisiana; and

Whereas, the commercial interests of New Orleans are altogether too vast and important to be thus imperiled or trifled with; and

Whereas the State Board of Health of Louisiana believing that its sworn duty in protecting and endeavoring to preserve the health of this city during the past summer has been faithfully executed, and feeling that it should give free expression to its condemnation of these repeated attempts to commercially injure and defame New Orleans, be it therefore

Resolved, That the officers of the National Board of Health at Washington be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to instruct their representatives in Louisiana to conform their conduct to the act of Congress under which they hold power, and to simply extend such aid to the State Board of Health of Louisiana as it may request, and to further prevent them interfering in any way with the duties incumbent upon and discharged by the said State Board of Health.

Resolved, That as this Board has solemnly pledged itself to promptly communicate to the country the existence within our city or State of any epidemic or contagious diseases, it requests the press of the United States not to attach any ~~value~~ ^{importance} to any report in relation to the public health of our city or State that does not bear the official sanction of this Board.

Resolved, That this board, through its President, will continue to keep the public thoroughly and truthfully informed as to the condition of the health of New Orleans and the surrounding country.

On the same day (September 23), there appeared in the daily Democrat an able report, signed by Drs. Bruns and Davidson, who had been requested by the Resident Member of the National Board of Health to investigate the fever of Point Michel, in company with Dr. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon in the United States army and in the employ of the National Board of Health. We reproduce this important report:

[New Orleans Democrat, Thursday, September 23, 1880.]

THE RICE FEVER.

REPORTS OF DOCTORS BRUNS AND DAVIDSON, ON THE FEVER WHICH PREVAILED IN PLAQUEMINES PARISH.

No. 142 CANAL STREET, New Orleans, September 18, 1880.

S. M. Bemiss, M. D. Resident Member National Board of Health:

Dear Sir—In obedience to your request of the fourteenth of September, that I should "proceed to the lower coast of the Mississippi River, to inspect and report in regard to the prevalence of any infectious or other forms of fever prevailing in that section of the State." I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the fifteenth, at 8 a. m., the committee, consisting of Dr. J. P. Davidson, of the State Board of Health; Dr. G. M. Sternberg, surgeon United States Army, and myself with Dr. Mitchell of the National Board, who kindly accompanied us, and my son, Mr. H. D. Bruns, who volunteered to make the necessary autopsies, if opportunity offered, proceeded on the steam tug *Aspinwall*, directly to Myrtle Grove, the plantation of Dr. J. B. Wilkinson, the oldest and most experienced physician in the parish of Plaquemines. We there learned that the doctor had been called to visit a case of fever on the left bank of the river, seven miles below, in consultation with the resident physician, Dr. N. M. Hebert. We reached the place designated, five miles above Point-a-la-Hache, too late to meet Dr. Wilkinson, but had the good fortune to encounter Dr. Hebert, who with great courtesy, at once invited us to see his patient, a typical case, as he regarded it, of the prevailing fever. The following was his account of the case:

Paul Gravolet, white male, aged twenty-two years, had sat up for two nights with Adrian Dragou, sick of the fever, and had afterwards attended his funeral. It was the body of this A. Dragou which Dr. Sternberg had seen on his previous visit to the parish and noticed in his report. A short while after, on the afternoon of the tenth, Gravolet was taken with a chill, followed by violent headache, pain in the loins and legs, nausea, retching and fever. Dr. Hebert visited him for the first time on the twelfth instant at 8 a. m., and found him suffering from fever, with a hot, dry skin—temperature not noted. The vomiting of bile and mucus continued; the eyes were congested, the tongue moist, streaked in centre, red at tip and edges, and was covered with a white fur; the fur had disappeared on the fourth day, leaving the whole organ red; the gums were red and swollen, but firm; there was much restlessness throughout the attack; the respiration was tranquil, without sighing; he complained of slight pain on pressure over epigastrium; the urine had been abundant, and free from albumen; there had been no delirium; comp. cath. pills, followed on Monday by calc. magnes. had acted freely, and quinine, in 4 gr. doses, until 52 grains were taken—in 48 hours—had been ordered, after the action of the magnesia. The doctor could not say that he had noticed any decided remission at the period of his visits, morning and evening, but had sometimes found him perspiring. He had broken his thermometer and could not tell what the diurnal variations of temperature may have been.

At the time of our visit, 1:30 p. m., September 15, the pulse was 80 to the minute, temper-

ature 101 1-5° F., respiration normal, tongue clean, gums pink and firm, skin pleasantly warm and soft, presenting no harshness nor pungency to the touch; the face was flushed, without capillary congestion; the body was of the natural color, and neither it nor the eyes showed the least tinge of yellowness; the *facies* was perfectly calm and the patient cheerful. He complained of some pain on pressure over stomach and abdomen. At 11 a. m. he had passed a small quantity of bright, florid blood by stool. The urine was abundant. A fresh specimen, tested on the spot, yielded, on the addition of nitric acid, a light precipitate, which cleared up perfectly on boiling. At our second visit, a little after noon the following day, we found him still convalescing. He had passed a little bright blood by stool during the night, but had slept well. The pulse was 60 to the minute, temperature 99 3-5° F. No albumen in urine.

In the same neighborhood we saw, with Dr. Hebert, Pierre Dragou, white, male, aged five years, the younger brother of the above mentioned Adrian. Three days before our visit, he had recovered from an attack of fever; but, two days after convalescence had partaken freely of sardines and chicken for breakfast, and at noon was seized with violent vomiting and purging. There had been no hemorrhage from bowels. The child was calm and cheerful; the skin soft and moist; the temperature carefully taken in axilla was 100° F. The pulse of the little patient much excited by our presence, was by first count 110 to the minute. At the close of our somewhat protracted visit, it had fallen to 92. There had been six cases of fever in this family. All had recovered but Adrian. A small specimen of the patient's urine, very dirty, full of hairs and mucus, was secured. It threw down a flaky deposit on the addition of nitric acid, not cleared by boiling. As a substitute for filtering paper a single thickness of newspaper was tried. I thought it was a clear case of failure, but if trustworthy the urine contained a trace of albumen. At our visit in the afternoon of the following day, the patient was convalescent, though still somewhat feverish.

Another patient of Dr. Hebert's visited by us in this neighborhood was Eliza Martin, white, female, aged fourteen years. She had come from New Orleans on the afternoon of the tenth, and was taken with fever three days after. She had been treated with calomel and quinine. On the second day of her fever (Tuesday) Dr. Hebert reports a well-marked remission in the morning. When seen by us on Wednesday at 3 p. m. her pulse was 120 to the minute, temperature 103 2-5 deg. F.; the tongue soft, moist, marked by the teeth, covered with light, white fur; the gums pale, pink, firm; *facies* calm; skin pleasant to touch and bedewed with slight perspiration. There was a tendency to diarrhoea and slight pain was complained of on pressure over abdomen. Urine, tested on the spot with nitric acid and heat, was free from albumen.

On the opposite side of the river, at the Franklin Rice Mill, we also visited, with Dr. Hebert, a patient of Dr. Hays's, Michael Halceran, a native of Louisiana, white, male, married, aged 33 years. He had been taken on the twelfth, at 10 a. m., with chill, violent headache and pain in the back and legs, accompanied by gastric distress and vomiting. The last continued throughout his attack; but we learned from his friends, and from his physician later, that this gastric irritability characterized him even in health. He is a confirmed dyspeptic, vomits his food frequently and is unable to retain a dose of medicine, unless it be disguised and concealed even from his suspicion. Dr. Hays informed us the next day that when he first saw Halceran, at 12 m. on Sunday—two hours after his seizure—the temperature was 103° F. Of his temperature Monday he had no record and did not recall it; but on Tuesday he found it to be 101½° F. at his morning visit, and 102½° F. in the afternoon. He was said to have had Yellow Fever during the epidemic of 1867.

At the time of our visit, we found him perfectly free of fever. He conversed cheerfully and readily, and his whole appearance was indicative of rapid and fine convalescence. The temperature was 100° Fahrenheit, pulse 62 to the minute, full, soft, slow; tongue clean and moist; no yellowness of conjunctiva or skin. Auscultation of heart revealed a soft, aortic, systolic murmur. Further inquiry afterwards confirmed by Dr. Hays, revealed the fact that the patient had suffered from more than one attack of acute rheumatic fever. The urine showed a small quantity of albumen, probably persistent.

In an adjacent town I saw Mrs. Halceran, wife of above, well advanced in convalescence from a similar attack of fever, lasting only forty-eight hours. She complained of feeling a little weak; but had a good appetite which she had been indulging in some days freely and without harm. Though we touched at this point the following day, we did not think it worth while to visit these patients again.

Moving down the right bank of the river we stopped at Dr. Geo. B. Hay's residence, Point Michel, and were immediately joined by the doctor, who came on board the tug, and took us to visit some of the more interesting cases of his own, then under treatment. The great majority of the patients he has had were well or convalescent.

Wm. Gilmore, white, male, aged 9 years, was taken at midnight Sunday with the usual light chill and pains in back and legs. Dr. Hays, at the date of his first visit, about noon on Monday, found him with high fever, hot, dry skin, frequent, quick pulse, white furred tongue, and free from nausea, or pain at epigastrium; the respiration was slightly hurried,

without sighing, and there was no jactitation. His temperature was 100° F. The following forenoon it was 105° F.; in the afternoon 104½° F. On Wednesday morning it was 104½° F. At the time of our visit, 5:20 p. m., it was 103° F. Although an unusually nervous child and ministered to by a still more nervous mother, who hastened to inform him that the visit of so many doctors did not necessarily portend immediate dissolution, his expression was placid, exhibiting neither alarm nor depression. The conjunctiva were pinkish; but there was no intolerance of light, nor pain on pressure over the eyeballs. The face was slightly flushed, without capillary congestion. The color of the body was natural, and there was no yellowness of skin or eyes. To the touch the surface was dry and warm, without harshness or pungency. The pulse was 100° F. to the minute; respiration normal, no suspivia. The bowels had been freely moved, the dejections were natural, the urine copious. There was slight uneasiness manifested on pressure over epigastrium, and headache; but he made no complaint except of slight headache.

The following day we visited him again at 10 a. m. He had slept well; had two rather thin stools during the night, the last at 4 a. m.; with both had passed urine freely. The pulse was 92 deg.; temperature 101 3-5 deg. Fahrenheit. *Facies* cheerful, skin pleasant. From the excessive nervousness of the little patient, we could not secure a specimen of urine for examination at either visit.

In this locality we also visited with Dr. Hays, Millaudon Pooton, black, male, aged fourteen years, who was said to have had a relapse, succeeding a fever of four days' duration. We saw him again the following morning. At neither visit did he have any fever. The skin was rather cool, temperature normal, pulse soft and very compressible, but not frequent. The appetite was feeble, strength much exhausted, mind spiritless and dejected. He answered questions willingly, but slowly and without animation. The decubitus was lateral with the legs, semi-flexed, and we found him lying in exactly the same position, with the same air of utter indifference on our second visit as we had left him on our first. He made no complaint, and on repeated inquiry, admitted no special discomfort. His mother told us that he had been at work in the fields up to the date of his first attack; but the very great emaciation he exhibited was certainly not attributable to the brief acute attack he had experienced. He looked to me like a well advanced case of tuberculosis, and on inquiry I learned from Dr. Hays that his father had died with phthisis pulmonalis. Dr. Hays had never examined his chest, and his condition and surrounding were such as to not invite my personal auscultation of him. A specimen of his urine exhibited, on the usual tests, an abundance of albumen.

In the same room lay a younger brother of Milaudon, convalescent from a mild attack of the fever.

At the Quarantine Station, which we reached at 9 p. m., we found to our regret the Assistant Quarantine Physician, Dr. C. P. Wilkinson, down with the fever. He had been taken with the usual symptoms of chill, headache, pain in the back and legs, at 6 a. m. on Sunday, the twelfth, and when visited by us on Wednesday at 10 p. m. was, therefore, within eight hours of completing his fourth day. The Quarantine Physician, Dr. Finney, had kept an accurate record of his temperature—the sole instance in which we had the fortune to obtain it—from which it appeared that, on seizure, his temperature was 104½° F. At noon the same day it was 103 and the same in the evening.

Temp. F., deg.

Monday morning	101
Monday afternoon.....	104
Tuesday morning.....	101
Tuesday afternoon.....	104
Wednesday morning.....	101
Wednesday afternoon.....	104
And at 10 p. m., taken by myself.....	103

He had, when we saw him, a hot skin; broad, moist tongue, covered with white fur; pulse 90, full, soft, regular; no precordial nor abdominal distress nor vomiting throughout the attack. He had taken quinine in ten-grain doses three times on day of attack, but owing to the irritation it excited, had at first moderated and then discontinued its use. Wednesday he had taken two three-grain doses. He talked to us with unusual animation and energy that night, and the following morning when we visited him, a little after day-break, we found him perfectly free from fever, in high spirits, and only anxious to resume as soon as possible the duties which he has performed with so much zeal, fidelity and intelligence.

Dr. Wilkinson is a native of Louisiana, aged thirty years. He stated that he had an attack of Yellow Fever, in common with members of his family, in 1855.

At an early hour the following morning, September 16, we crossed the river to Buras's Postoffice, which lies immediately opposite the Quarantine Station. There we had the pleasure of meeting with Dr. Westfield, whose practice extends for many miles above and below that point. The sum of the information gathered from him was to the effect that the fever had prevailed very extensively in that neighborhood—principally above—which he

attributed to the batture, there being a caving bank, washed by the river, below. The fever had made its first appearance early in August, and about ten days thereafter had spread through the entire settlement, as many as five, six and seven cases occurring in single families, and in some of those deaths by Yellow Fever had happened in 1878. The majority of his cases had been among white children. Negroes enjoyed, seemingly, more immunity, and females still greater. The average duration of the fever was about 48 hours, he thought. It yielded readily to quinine; fevers chiefly of the remittent type, though he had seen a few intermittents. There had been no death in his practice, nor had he seen a single case in which there was jaundice, black vomit, or suppression of urine.

Dr. Jones, whose area of observation and practice lies on the same bank of the river, between that of Dr. Westerfield and that of Dr. Hays, and with whom we passed some time later in the day, had treated about thirteen cases in all. There was, he thought, a well-marked remission in every case he had seen, but he had made no thermometric observations. The exacerbation took place toward night. The fever yielded readily to quinine, which he gave freely. The only difficulties he had experienced in the management of his cases arose from the tendency to undue cerebral excitement in children. He had lost none, nor had he seen any case with jaundice, black vomit or suppression of urine.

Dr. Ryan told Dr. Davidson that, at Pilot Town, the same fever had prevailed extensively. He regarded it as a malarial fever, remittent in type. It yielded readily to quinine. He had no death in his practice, nor had any of his cases been attended with yellowness of skin or eyes, or black vomit, or suppression of urine.

Visiting, with Doctors Hays, Hebert and Jones, who joined us, such cases of special interest as we had seen on the previous day, we reached Myrtle Grove about 2 p. m., and after an interesting conversation with Dr. J. B. Wilkinson—who, with two of his sons, paid us a visit on the tug—steamed directly for the city, which we reached at 6 p. m. on Thursday evening.

Through your own forethought and Dr. Mitchell's attentions we enjoyed every comfort possible on such a trip, and I take this opportunity, on the part of the whole commission, to express their deep sense of the courtesy they received from all the medical practitioners of the Coast, who, with equal candor and cordiality at just self-sacrifice, devoted a large part of two days to showing us every case of interest in their practice and giving us all the information that could possibly throw any light on the object of our mission.

From personal observation, and from the information gathered on the spot, I have no hesitation in expressing, with the utmost confidence, the conviction that the disease now and lately prevailing on the lower coast is an endemic malarial fever of remittent type, and for the most part of a mild character. Its unusual prevalence is due partly to the meteorological conditions of the past summer and partly, I believe, to the widely increased cultivation of rice. The alarm it temporarily excited was owing to its fatal results in a single family at the outset. Beyond this isolated instance it has been attended with the slightest mortality, and but for that it would scarcely excited comment except as to its prevalence and diffusion. The diagnosis obviously lies between malarial and Yellow Fever, and the reasons for assigning it to the former class seems to me patent and indisputable.

In the first place, all the practitioners in the infected district agree in the opinion, unqualifiedly expressed, that the disease is remittent fever, such as they are accustomed to treat every summer. The laity seem generally to share their views, giving the fever the trivial names, indifferently, of *la fièvre du pays* or *la fièvre paludienne*. Its ready amenability to quinine is, in itself, a strong proof of its miasmatic nature. If accurate records had been kept they would have been of prime assistance in arriving at certain conclusion but owing to loss or breakage of instruments, Dr. Hays was the only physician we met possessed of a thermometer, and the infrequency of his visits, from the great number of patients and the distances to be traveled, lessened the value of his observations as clinical aid to diagnosis. Nor was it possible, from the most painstaking inquiry, to extract any supplemental information from the attendants or families of the sick. For the most part untrained, ignorant, careless, incapable, alike of observing or describing the most familiar phenomena, the utmost that could be hoped from them as nurses would be to give a dose of medicine at prescribed hours. Under these circumstances the general impression of the medical attendant as to the continued or interrupted course of the fever is the only evidence that can be had, and this, as I have stated, was uniformly to the effect that in all cases diurnal remissions occurred, usually in the morning, judging from lowered pulses, diminished heat of skin, moisture, etc.

In theory and in text books a remission is a well-defined, notable abatement, at calculable intervals, of all the more prominent symptoms of the fever, lasting for many hours. But at the bedside, especially in our graver forms of autumnal fevers, a remission is too frequently an obscure, imperfect and ill-defined pause, as it were, between two prolonged exacerbations, filling up almost twice the entire round of twenty-four hours. The temporarily lowered pulse swiftly resumes its force and frequency; the moisture, slight and transient, extending only over the forehead, face and neck, quickly dries up, and the accurate and continued observation which marks the brief return of the same phenomena at the same hour of the succeeding day can alone truly interpret its quality and meaning.

With their imperfect opportunities and means of detecting such remissions it is scarcely to be wondered at that the physicians had no charts to exhibit. But Dr. Wilkinson was suffering when we saw him with the same type of fever we had been seeing all day, and in his case the record kept by Dr. Finney supplies the missing link. It shows an access of fever, lasting all Sunday, with a well-marked remission in the morning and exacerbation in the evening of the following day, and the exact repetition of this rise and fall of temperature on two successive days thereafter, terminating at the end of the fourth day in a complete apyrexia.

Had a similar record been kept in all the cases, I do not doubt that it would have equally exhibited their remitting character, though, doubtless, in many of them the remissions may not have been so strongly marked.

So much concerning the type. Of the nature of the fever, without multiplying details, I will simply say that neither in its special features nor in their entirety could I realize a single prominent characteristic of Yellow Fever.

The broad, white, lightly furred tongue, moist in all stages, lacking the dry brown centre or fiery tip and edges; the firm gums, free from sordes or oozing, or the clear or only lightly suffused eye, not smoky or brilliant or dull, with no tinge of yellowness; the warm, pleasant skin, neither bathed in hot sweat, nor harsh, nor pungent to the touch, nor bronzed nor jaundiced nor exhibiting capillary congestion; the universal freedom from jactitation and delirium; the normal respiration, neither hurried, nor labored, nor sighing; the *facie*, free alike from terror or depression, calm, cheerful, smiling; the notable absence of any stage of calm intervening between a primary or secondary fever, or of black vomit, or any detections or suppression of the urine, or sudden cardiac syncope, render it as certain as clinical observation can, that the fever is not Yellow Fever.

And if we except the Giordano family, the extremely light mortality is no new important factor in the conclusion. Dr. Hays attributes the death of these four children of one household to their intractableness and refusal to take medicine. Now, in the graver forms of malarial fever the early and free administration of quinine often offers the sole means of saving life; but I can not help thinking that, in this instance, there coexisted some peculiarly malign local influence not made out, or special family predisposition not understood—a fact we are called on frequently to deplore. For of at least 150 cases that we can reckon, and doubtless a large number of others among the negroes, who neither sought nor obtained medical assistance, scattered along both banks of the river, under bad hygienic conditions, crowded in close, damp, dark, ill-ventilated rooms, seen usually late and necessarily infrequently, with no nursing or worse, lifted out of bed and seated up for every occasion, in every stage of the disease, and fed or starved as fortune favored—improperly and unseasonably often, and as the waking or the whim of the nurse chanced. Out of this large number of cases, as we have said, but two deaths have occurred. Yellow Fever, whenever it prevails—so far as I know—stands high among the most fatal diseases of our horological table.

Nor is there any hint of such a march of the disease from house to house, or by personal contact, as can almost always be traced in contagious diseases breaking out among a sparse population, and never so easily traced as under such conditions as exist here, when the dwelling-houses are stretched along in one continuous and unbroken line, following the curves of the levee under which they lie.

What are the facts? Dr. Westerfield told us that his first cases occurred early in August, and by the tenth, after a pause of a few days, the whole settlement was involved. Dr. Hays gives a somewhat similar history of his section; but his first case did not occur until the fifteenth of August. Now the middle of Dr. Westerfield's line is directly opposite the Quarantine Station. Dr. Hays's practice lies many miles above. And at first sight this might seem seem to furnish a clue to the source of the disease, if it were Yellow Fever—although we know of but one infected ship, the *Excelsior*, at Quarantine this summer, though of course many ships from infected ports have been detained there from time to time. The solution of the phenomenon, granting the disease to be malarial, is not far to seek. Owing to the shorter distance to the Gulf and the natural configuration of the land, drainage in the lower is much more rapid than that in the upper part of this area. Mr. F. C. Brooks, a planter of the neighborhood, informs me that, although the rice matures in both sections about the same time, the difference in time of drainage—the water being let off the field's simultaneously—is from seven to ten days, nearly. As the water is let off usually about the middle of July, the fever, as might have been anticipated, made its appearance along the river from below upwards just so soon as the hot sun of July and August could draw up from the reeking ground the misasm which, whatever its specific nature, is doubtless telluric in its origin.

Finally, the epidemic now prevailing in the parish of Plaquemines is, unhappily, not confined to the lower coast. Along both banks of the river as far up as Donaldsonville, in Jefferson, in St. John Baptist, St. Charles, St. James and Ascension. I am informed by my friends—physicians and planters—that the same or a similar fever exists. Since the latter part of June I have treated in New Orleans a fever identical with that which I found in

Plaquemines, invariably remittent, and many of them far more serious than any which I saw below. A few days only before I started on this mission I had treated for a severe remittent the clerk of the Alvin, a packet in the lower coast trade. He was seized with the fever on the coast and brought to the city with it.

And this widespread outbreak of malaria, during the present summer, is generally attributed by the residents along the river, above and below, to the increased acreage under cultivation in rice. In a letter from Dr. E. Duffel, of Ascension, dated September 13, and received on my return—that most competent observer says: "I am very busy, having a great many cases of malarial fevers, at times very fatal, particularly if neglected at first. One of the worst complications is congestion of the brain, and few, if any, recover when thus affected. The extensive cultivation of rice in Louisiana will be very detrimental to the health of the people and a scourge."

A planter on the lower coast tells me that eight or nine years ago malarial fevers were comparatively infrequent and mild in that section, but have increased in numbers and severity just in proportion to the increase of the rice area. I do not doubt the truth of the statement, which is in strict accordance with all we know of the history of rice culture and its connection with miasmatic fevers elsewhere, notably in South Carolina and Georgia. In Louisiana two potent causes will contribute to the increased cultivation of this cereal. The poor man will give a natural preference to a crop which can be raised with small expenditure of labor and which needs no capital to take it off, and the wealthier sugar planter finds in it a valuable accessory to his main crop—harvested early, commanding cash readily, and furnishing, at the very season he most needs it, the large outlay required to convert his standing cane into a marketable commodity.

Whether the health of New Orleans will thus be endangered only time can show; but that our hitherto salubrious lowland, if turned into paddy fields, will become hotbeds of malaria, hostile to the health and perhaps fatal to the presence of the white race, there is little reason to doubt.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. DICKSON BRUNS, M. D.,
Chairman Committee on Fever of Lower Coast.

I concur with the above full and able report in regarding the disease prevailing on the Lower Mississippi coast as essentially a miasmatic fever of a remittent type, occasioned by the emanations from the rice fields stretched along the coast, and its diffusion over so extended an area as probably due to the peculiarities of the present season, characterized as it has been by long continued rains, followed, at harvest time of the rice, by very hot and dry weather. I saw no case of the fever which, in my judgment, could be said to present the diagnostic signs of Yellow Fever.

J. P. DAVIDSON, M. D.

As Dr. Sternberg appears to have conceived himself aggrieved because the daily press of New Orleans did not publish his report simultaneously with that of Drs. Bruns and Davidson, we will give this representative of the National Board of Health an opportunity to speak for himself.

Before reproducing his letter, as published in the Memphis papers, with the comments of his friends, it should be noted that the reason assigned by the editor of the Democrat for withholding the report of Dr. Sternberg, was that its main points had already been telegraphed all over the United States, through the agency of the Associated Press, and that injury to the city and State had been produced thereby.

[The Memphis Appeal of October 7, contains the following.]

DR. STERNBERG'S

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND LOCATION OF THE CASES OF YELLOW FEVER
IN NEW ORLEANS AND ELSEWHERE IN LOUISIANA DURING THE MONTHS
OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER—FACTS THAT HAVE BEEN CARE-
FULLY CONCEALED BY THE PRESS OF THE CRESCENT
CITY AND THAT HAVE BEEN CONTRAVENED BY
THE STATE AND CITY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

We make room for the following letter from Dr. Sternberg with regret, because it justifies a suspicion as to the perpetuity of Yellow Fever in New Orleans; and as to a want of sincerity in all things relating to that scourge by the health authorities of that city. It

goes far, to confirm doubters as to the indifference of the scourge on the part of those in authority in New Orleans, and it will strengthen, if anything were needed to do so, the conviction that the people up here have that save through the National Board of Health, they have no guarantee that quarantine at New Orleans can or will be faithfully enforced.

DR. STERNBERG'S LETTER.

Editors Appeal—On the eighth day of September—being then engaged in the city of New Orleans in the prosecution of certain studies upon the malarial fevers, supplementary to Yellow Fever studies in Havana and elsewhere during the past two years. I was requested by Dr. S. M. Bemiss, the Louisiana representative to the National Board of Health, to proceed to Point Michel, in Plaquemine parish, about fifty miles below New Orleans, and there investigate a suspicious form of Fever, concerning which reports had reached Dr. Bemiss within the preceding forty-eight hours. As a result of the report of that investigation a commission, of which I had the honor of being a member, was dispatched to the locality on the fifteenth of September, and, in company with Dr. R. W. Mitchell, of Memphis, the Tennessee representative of the National Board, proceeded to re-examine the cases. On the return of the commission to New Orleans its senior member (by appointment), a local physician of deservedly high reputation, prepared a report, which was published *in extenso* in the daily papers of that city. The gist of this report is contained in the following sentence: "Of the nature of the fever, without multiplying details, I will simply say that neither in its special features, nor in their entirety, could I realize a single prominent distinguishing characteristic of Yellow Fever."

To this extended report was appended a concurrence, signed by the member representing the Louisiana State Board of Health.

Unable to reach the same conclusion, I submitted a minority report, of which the following are the main points:

Investigations during my two visits show that the first case of this fever occurred about August 1st, directly opposite the Quarantine Station of the Louisiana State Board of Health, at which the Yellow Fever infected Bark Excelsior was anchored from June 24 to July 5, and again from July 11 to August 16. Within four or five days six more cases occurred in a family one and a half miles below the first; then seven cases in another family about the middle of August. At this time a case also appeared some distance up the river, about seven miles below Point Michel, and in this immediate neighborhood there were at least fifteen more cases. August 24, an infected locality was developed about one and a quarter miles above Point Michel, and the disease, which up to this time had been mild and tractable, assumed a more malignant character four dying out of six attacked in one family in this latter locality, and a young man in the vicinity. A family which left this neighborhood on account of sickness and moved to the vicinity of New Orleans (a short distance below Jackson barracks), lost one child with black vomit soon after its arrival. About September 4, the disease crossed the river and appeared in the Point-a-la-Hache settlement, several miles further up stream; and at the time of my first visit I found one of the local practitioners and a large concourse of frightened people gathered around a house in which a young man had just died, and in which three children were lying sick with the fever.

It is claimed by some of the local practitioners that the fever results from malarial emanations from the rice-fields, and that it is essentially a malarial remittent fever, due to exposure in rice culture—hence the name "rice fever." That malarial remittent and intermittent fevers do prevail in the area above described is doubtless true, and they may be the result of the cause ascribed. But the claim that the cases of fever under investigation are of this character seems to me untenable from the fact that adults were the ones most exposed to these malarious rice-field emanations, while children not so exposed are the ones who have furnished the most subjects for this fever; and from the further fact that in various localities where rice is cultivated, under precisely the same conditions, this fever has not prevailed. I am informed, however, that a similar fever does prevail at Port Eads, where there are no rice-fields—and in this connection may be noted the additional point of resemblance, namely, that the origin of the fever at Port Eads, as in Plaquemine Parish, is not far to seek. At Port Eads there is a pilots' village and a customhouse station, from which there is necessarily communication with infected vessels. At the quarantine station of the Louisiana State Board of Health I find a little settlement within a few hundred yards of the wharf, and over which the Quarantine Physician has no control. The facilities for intercourse with infected vessels are certainly not insurmountable at this station. I find, moreover, that river packets, which make landings all along the banks of the river on their way up and down from New Orleans, are in the habit of tying up for the night at this quarantine wharf. I see no difficulty in accounting for the introduction and dissemination of a disease such as I believe this to be.

My investigations show it to be a continued fever of a single paroxysm, lasting, without perceptible remission, from one to four or five days; pulse soft and, after the first day, slow; perspiring skin, stomach irritable, intellect clear. In over 40 per cent. of the cases in which

the urine was examined albumen was found in very large quantity, and, under the microscope, granular tube casts and epithelial cells from the bladder and pelvis of the kidneys were found; and, finally, in a number of cases there was vomiting of a clear, acid fluid, containing dark ("coffee-grounds").

I have no hesitation in pronouncing this assemblage of symptoms one which can justify no other diagnosis than that of Yellow Fever, and that this conclusion is concurred in by Dr. Wilkerson, Sr., the oldest and most experienced practitioner in the vicinity, who has been called to see many of the cases in consultation. In the presence of the entire commission, and of Dr. Mitchell, during my second visit, Dr. Wilkerson said: "This is the same disease we had here in 1878. It was Yellow Fever then; it is Yellow Fever now."

Messrs. Editors, the report, of which the above is a summary, was furnished to the daily press of New Orleans together with the majority report of the commission. It was furnished by Dr. Bemiss, with the express stipulation that both should be published. The New Orleans papers of September 23 contain the majority report only. Up to date the minority report has not been allowed to see the light.

In presenting the foregoing to you for publication, I assume that the season is now so far advanced that little or no harm can probably arise from the disease, and that the National Board of Health will institute such measures during the winter as will prevent any recurrence of the contagion from these cases next summer. It is, indeed, entirely probable that the whole matter may be safely left to the board to deal with. But in the public health interests of the Mississippi Valley, and especially of your community which has made such a struggle for deliverance from epidemic pestilence by the most striking and thorough sanitary labor, it seems to me a duty to place you in possession of these facts, which you will use in your own discretion and at your own time.

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon United States Army.

New Orleans, Sept. 30, 1880.

The Memphis Avalanche, which had on several occasions slandered the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, published the letter of Surgeon George M. Sternberg, M. D., United States Army; Expert National Board of Health, under the following heading, and with the accompanying remarks:

LOUISIANA METHODS OF PRESERVING HEALTH BY SUPPRESSING THE TRUTH.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS BY A UNITED STATES ARMY SURGEON—THE MINORITY REPORT THAT THE NEW ORLEANS PAPERS REFUSED TO PUBLISH.

[Daily Memphis Avalanche, Thursday, October 7, 1880.]

From time to time during the past summer the Avalanche has felt called upon to animadvert upon the doings of the Board of Health of the City of New Orleans, a body styled by law "the State Board of Health of Louisiana." As is well known to those interested this Board is composed entirely of residents of New Orleans; its official head a gentleman of extensive scientific attainments, of consuming industry; and whose published labors excite alike the admiration and the incredulity of his co-workers; but who, unfortunately long ago espoused the theory of the indigenous origin of Yellow Fever in lower Louisiana, and, by consequence, became a logical, able and uncompromising opponent of quarantine or other measures looking to its exclusion by importation. Of the rest of the Board it is not necessary to speak in detail. It is cunningly made up of one or two gentlemen of respectable professional standing who are at odds with its president upon most points and of professional politicians, medical and non-medical, who know upon which side their bread is buttered—in other words, who understand the pecuniary and political advantage which arises from standing well with the advocates of an open port for New Orleans, unrestricted by any regulations or requirements conserving the public health.

This board, from its inauguration in April last, has made war not only upon every organization—beginning with the Auxiliary Sanitary Association of its own city, and including the local boards of health of Mobile, Galveston, Shreveport, Vicksburg, Memphis and Cairo, and the State Boards of Mississippi and Tennessee, and ending with the National Board of Health—but upon every individual who has ventured to express an opinion not in consonance with its methods of suppression, misrepresentation and total neglect of ordinary preventive measures. In open defiance of the expressed wish of its representative business men—outside the handful of importers, whose business lies exclusively with West

Indian and South American ports, where Yellow Fever is indigenous and perennial—this Board has opposed the Ship Island Quarantine Station for vessels from infected ports, and has allowed such vessels free access to the wharves and levees at New Orleans, in immediate contact with the steamboats plying the whole length of the river to St. Louis.

From the sixth to the tenth of July it allowed cases of Yellow Fever to lie unheeded at the levee, and only in dread of a quarantine of exclusion from points above did it finally yield an unwilling compliance with regard to the pest-stricken bark *Excelsior*. That this vessel was the direct source of the Yellow Fever in the Pointe-a-la-Hache Settlement, and which has finally reached New Orleans, Surgeon Sternberg's letter in another column makes clear beyond the shadow of a doubt. The dispatch published in yesterday's *Avalanche*, announcing a death from Yellow Fever in New Orleans, it is worthy of note, was sent upon the authority of the Acting President of the Louisiana Board of Health. Had the President in person been in New Orleans it is an open question whether this death would not have been returned as from "rice fever."

Dr. Sternberg's letter has been withheld until now, not because the *Avalanche* does not place the fullest reliance upon his competency to pronounce upon the question at issue, but solely in the interests of New Orleans herself. No good could have come of its publication before. No harm to the Valley above, in view of the inspection service still maintained by the National Board of Health at New Orleans and Vicksburg, could be caused by its delay. Dr. Sternberg did not need its publication for his own sake. But now that New Orleans admits, herself, that the fever has traveled from her own Quarantine Station up into the heart of the city, this straightforward, unimpassioned statement of facts, by a man whom her press was villifying and abusing only a fortnight since, possesses a value that cannot be ignored. It emphasizes, unmistakably, all that the *Avalanche* has had to say upon the necessity of the States and communities of the Mississippi Valley, above New Orleans, holding that city to a strict accountability in the guardianship of the outer gate. The Crescent City must shut Yellow Fever out from the Lower Mississippi, or the rest of the Valley will shut her out.

The *animus* of Dr. Sternberg and of the National Board of Health, which he represented, is fully shown in the preceding quotations from the Memphis papers. The National Board of Health has even seen fit to quote the Memphis papers, in opposition to the Louisiana State Board of Health, in their recent report, and appeal to the Congress of the United States.

The propriety, therefore, of reproducing the preceding publications from the Memphis papers, cannot be questioned.

The report of Dr. Sternberg should be regarded as cunningly devised to trace the origin of the fever, which he affirms to be Yellow Fever, to the bark *Excelsior*, and to account for its spread on the ground of alleged imperfections in the quarantine system and sanitary regulations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.

The communications of Drs. Westerfield, Jones, Hayes and Taylor to the President subsequently, will still further illustrate the nature of Surgeon Sternberg's statement.

The Resident Member of the National Board of Health published the reports of Drs. Bruns, Davidson and of Dr. Sternberg, in the October number of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, with the following editorial remarks.

We lay before our readers the following reports in regard to a form of fever recently prevailing on the Lower Mississippi River. The circumstances which elicited these reports are as follows: The senior editor of this Journal having been informed that the oldest practitioner in the parish of Plaquemines, had pronounced a fever prevailing in that parish to be Yellow Fever, requested Dr. G. M. Sternberg, of the United States Army, now on special duty in this city, to go down and investigate the disease. The report of Dr. Sternberg, published first, will show his opinions in regard to the matter. Some question being made in respect to the correctness of Dr. Sternberg's conclusions, the writer acting in his capacity as a member of the National Board of Health, determined in the interests of science as well as in the paramount interests of public health, to order a new investigation.

To this end he requested Dr. J. Dickson Bruns and Dr. J. P. Davidson to unite themselves with Dr. Sternberg in a second visit to the seat of prevalence of the fever, and after due investigation to make a further report. Our readers will see that the result has been two reports, one, signed by Dr. Bruns and Dr. Davidson, and the other by Dr. Sternberg, alone.

The gentlemen signing the majority report are two of the most accomplished and experienced physicians in the city of New Orleans. Dr. Sternberg's reputation in the scientific world is sufficiently well-known to require no notice at our hands. In the action as above set forth, the writer was seconded and assisted by his colleague on the National Board of Health, Dr. R. W. Mitchell, who also accompanied the commission, but without participation in their discussions or reports.

It is proper also to say that the writer adopted the majority report as his rule of conduct, but by this action did not presume to adjudicate the questions at issue from a scientific standpoint. The New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, edited by S. M. Bemiss, M. D., W. H. Watkins, M. D., S. S. Herrick, M. D., October, 1880; p. 382.

It will be observed, that the Resident Member of the National Board of Health (Prof. S. M. Bemiss, M. D.), states distinctly and unequivocally that:

"In the action above set forth, the writer was seconded and assisted by his colleague on the National Board of Health, Dr. R. W. Mitchell, who also accompanied the commission but without participation in their discussions or reports."

"It is proper also to say that the writer adopted the majority report as his rule of conduct, but by this action did not presume to adjudicate the questions at issue from a scientific standpoint."

In direct opposition to the preceding statement and to the majority report of Drs. Bruns and Davidson, the *National Board of Health Bulletin*, vol 2 No. 15, issued from Washington D. C., on Saturday, October 9, 1880, contains the following remarkable statement, signed by the representatives of the National Board of Health in Louisiana and Tennessee.

[National Board of Health Bulletin, Washington, D. C., October 9.]

THE FEVER ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4, 1880.

Sir—Definite information of the existence of a suspicious form of fever in Plaquemine parish, La., on the Lower Mississippi, having been received by the member of the National Board of Health resident in New Orleans, Geo. M. Sternberg, Surgeon U. S. A., was requested to visit the locality, examine such number of cases as might be necessary to enable him to determine the nature of the fever, and report the result of his investigation to the New Orleans member. Surgeon Sternberg was selected for this duty because of his extensive and intimate acquaintance with the fevers of the Gulf coast and Spanish Main; because of the recognized skill and ability which had led to his being chosen one of the experts on the Havana Yellow Fever Commission, and to his being intrusted with the duty of preparing the article on Yellow Fever in the supplement to Ziemssen's Cyclopaedia, and also because of his position as a United States Army medical officer, which, while it removed him on the one hand from the probability of having his judgment or conclusions influenced by local or personal considerations, on the other, devolved upon him the responsibility of representing an extremely sensitive professional body.

On the tenth of September, Dr. Sternberg made a detailed report, in which, after reciting the history of the sickness from the appearance of the first case, early in August, up to the date of his investigation, he positively asserted the existence of Yellow Fever of a mild type, with a low rate of mortality, except where the disease was aggravated by vicious local conditions. In the area where this prevailed, Dr. Sternberg also found a malarial fever, attributed by the local physicians to exposure in the rice harvest, and which they called rice fever.

Upon receipt of this report a telegram was sent to the Executive Committee asking that, if Dr. Sternberg's opinion was of sufficient weight, an appropriation of from five thousand to ten thousand dollars be made from the contingent fund and placed at the disposal of the Louisiana State Board of Health for use in the necessary preventive measures. The appropriation was immediately ordered, and a tender of the sum was made, as above indicated, on the 13th of September.

Recognizing only the existence of the so-called rice fever, the State Board declined the offer of the National Board and claimed to have "instituted such measures as it deemed necessary." Up to this time the action of the Louisiana member, representing the National Board of Health, had been governed by that portion of section 3 of the act of June 2, 1879, which makes it the duty of the Board to "co-operate with and, so far as it lawfully may, aid the State and municipal Boards of Health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one State from another."

The rejection of this proffer to "co-operate and aid," however, now made it incumbent upon the National Board, through its representative, to take such steps as might determine whether the contingency was grave enough to warrant action under that clause in section 3 which directs the Board to "report the facts to the President of the United States," whose duty it then is to use the Executive authority in executing and enforcing the necessary rules and regulations. With this object the member of the National Board of Health resident in Memphis was summoned to New Orleans, and, after careful consideration of all the facts, it was decided to send a commission of three medical gen-

tle men to the compromised locality, and to base the action of the Board upon the report of said commission. These gentlemen (selected with the approval of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association) were Dr. J. Dickson Bruns, of New Orleans, Dr. J. P. Davidson, of the Louisiana State Board of Health, and Surgeon Sternberg, U. S. A., and they were accompanied on their mission by the Tennessee member of the National Board, the Louisiana member being prevented by his only partial convalescence from the recent attack of the prevailing dengue.

Without entering upon any discussion of the two reports made, the one by Drs. Bruns and Davidson, and the other by Surgeon Sternberg, it is sufficient for the present purpose to say that it was made evident, as well by the conflicting reports of the commission as by the personal observation of the Tennessee member, that no practical benefit could now be attained from Executive interference.

Whatever danger had threatened the public health of the Mississippi Valley had either passed away—the disease having run its course—or it had been so widely scattered that preventive measures on any adequate scale were impracticable for the time being.

Considering the advanced stage of the season, the favorable health conditions of the valley, the more than doubtful utility of any steps still possible looking to isolation, disinfection, &c., and the desirability of avoiding overt action likely to create anxiety and apprehension, if not positive panic—these considerations have induced the representatives of the board to refrain from recommending further action in the premises at the present time.

They cannot, however, close this report without placing themselves on record as fully accepting and indorsing Surgeon Sternberg's conclusions, to-wit:

1. That Yellow Fever (about 100 cases) existed between August 1 and September 10 in Plaquemine Parish, Louisiana.
2. That the outbreak had its origin in the immediate vicinity of the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, the first case, August 2, occurring directly opposite the point where the infected bark *Excelsior* was detained from July 11 to August 16.
3. That while the type of the disease was generally mild, vicious local conditions existed which aggravated it into the most fatal form, four dying in one family out of five attacked.

The details of the investigations upon which these conclusions are based will be found in the accompanying reports of Surgeon Sternberg.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. M. BEMISS,

Member National Board of Health, New Orleans, La.

R. W. MITCHELL,

Member National Board of Health, Memphis, Tenn.

To the Secretary of the National Board of Health, Washington, D. C.

The Daily New Orleans Picayune of October 17, contained the following remarkable report of an interview with the Resident Member of National Board of Health:

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH BULLETIN REPORTS DR. BEMISS AS SAYING THERE HAVE BEEN A HUNDRED CASES OF YELLOW FEVER IN LOUISIANA THIS FALL—DR. BEMISS DENIES EVER HAVING STATED, KNOWINGLY, ANYTHING OF THE KIND.

In the last copy of the National Board of Health Bulletin, dated Washington, D. C., October 9, is the following report signed by Drs. Bemiss and Mitchell, members of the National Board of Louisiana and Tennessee:

THE FEVER ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

* * * Here follows the full report, just published, dated New Orleans, October 4, 1880:

A reporter of the Picayune called upon Dr. Bemiss yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining upon what facts he based the above report, when he produced the following telegrams:

NEW ORLEANS, October 11, 1880.

T. J. Turner, M. D., Secretary National Board of Health, Washington, D. C.:

Do not publish report by Mitchell and myself until letter of Saturday arrives. No fever here known to me.

S. M. BEMISS, M. D.

Dr. Turner replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, October 11, 1880.

Telegram received. Report already published in Bulletin, which comes from printer to-day. Edition now ready for delivery.

T. J. TURNER, M. D.

Dr. Bemiss then made the following statement to the representative of the Picayune: Under date of October 9, I wrote the Secretary of the National Board of Health as follows: "I respectfully state that the complaints of Dr. Sternberg, in relation to alterations in his manuscript when published in the Memphis papers, and other points connected with this so-called rice fever, do, in my opinion, make it a matter of prudence to make no official publication by the board until further developments are reached. I therefore suggest that the report over the signature of Dr. Mitchell and myself be withheld for the present."

When I signed the report, if the word "yellow" was before the word fever, it certainly escaped my observation. I have no evidence that a hundred cases of Yellow Fever have occurred in Louisiana this year. While, on the other hand, I am well satisfied from testimony furnished, that a hundred cases, or more, of fever have occurred on the lower coast, some of which were as undoubtedly Yellow Fever, as others were of a different character.

The report above referred to was prepared in the office of Dr. R. W. Mitchell, in Memphis, the Tennessee member of the National Board, who accompanied the commission to the lower coast, and from whom I will obtain, at the earliest possible moment, positive information as to the presence of the word "yellow" before fever, when I affixed my signature to the report. So far as Dr. Mitchell is concerned, his position in the matter will be determined by evidence in his own possession. He will certainly do nothing and say nothing which he does not believe to be in strict accordance with truth. The occurrence of the word "yellow" before the word fever, as published in the report of the bulletin of the National Board, under date of October 9th, was certainly a surprise to me, although I shall not positively assert that it may not have been there at the time of signing the report, and if so I hold myself guilty of very culpable inadvertence."

Comment is unnecessary.

The following communications will close the evidence with reference to the malarial nature of the fever which prevailed in the delta of the Mississippi River and are submitted without further observation or illustration:

BURAS, October 28, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President Board of Health:

Dear Sir—Yours of the twentieth instant, received, in reply I would state that no Yellow Fever exists in this locality, neither has there been one case this season in my practice, having practiced here for the last twenty-four years, and been familiar with the symptoms of Yellow Fever as it has existed along the coast and also at Quarantine Station during that period, I say positively that there has been no cases here.

We have had a mild form of "Malarial Fever" amounting to an epidemic, prevailing since July 15, caused by heat of the sun on the batters as the waters receded, and the batters became exposed to the sun rays. The epidemic did not originate from Bark Excelsior, have not had one case of the fever where the patients had communicated with the Bark Excelsior.

As to treatment of the fever, very little is required. A few doses of Dovers' powders with simpisms of mustard, and three or four doses of quinine and followed by a mild cathartic,—I prefer castor oil—I find that treatment very successful and sufficient.

Some four hundred cases have occurred in my practice, and so far not one death from the fever, and among all those no symptoms of Yellow Fever. So mild has the disease been here that many persons have had no medical treatment whatever and permanently recovered.

Please excuse my delay in not answering sooner and believe me your friend.

Truly yours,

R. WESTERFIELD, M. D.

POINT MICHEL, La., October 31, 1880.

To Dr. Joseph Jones, President of Louisiana State Board of Health:

Dear Doctor—I suppose you will be a little surprised at receiving this letter from me, dated from this place; as I am now practicing in this part of the parish, and as I see by the newspapers, that the fever lately prevailing here has created some little excitement among the people of New Orleans, and as I have seen and treated nearly as many cases of this affection as almost any other physician down here, I have ventured to think that a few lines, briefly describing my experience of the disease might not be unwelcome to you.

In the first place, I may state, it seems to me next to impossible for any educated medical man to mistake the disease for anything else than typical and well-marked cases of "bilious" remittent fever, and for an accurate and beautiful description of all the different types and phases of this malady as lately prevailing here, I would respectfully refer you to Wood's practice of medicine (volume 1; p. 264).

The fever usually begins with undefined sickly sensations, rigors or a decided chill, the tongue in the beginning is moist and broad, and covered with a white fur; sometimes it is red at the tip and edges; the gums are also hard without swelling and without sensitiveness to pressure or tendency to bleed; the pulse is mostly always at commencement soft and full without sharpness and not very frequent. Pain in the forehead, with nausea and vomiting, insatiable thirst and loathing for food, also usually attend the disease at its commencement or after it has become well developed. Cerebral congestion as denoted by heat of head, turned upsides of tongue, contracted pupils, nausea and vomiting not referable to inflammation of stomach, or tenderness in spinal column and in most of the fatal cases convulsion is oftentimes developed either as an attendant or sequel of the affection.

A distinct remission or sometimes even an entire intermission always occurs mostly in the morning.

In a few instances, fresh or clotted blood, not at all resembling black vomit has been thrown up or passed through the bowels, suppression of urine has never occurred in my practice and in only one case to be spoken of hereafter have I seen any yellowness of the skin or conjunctiva or any symptom like jaundice.

In my hands, when taken in the beginning, the fever has always been easily arrested by decided doses of quinine given only during the remission; thus treated I have seldom seen it last beyond four days, and in very few cases does it return after the first remission has taken place.

Altogether, I have treated about one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five cases of this fever, and the total number of deaths of those seen and treated by me from the beginning is only two. In these two cases the fatal terminations occurred several days after the patients had begun to convalesce, and the causes of death were altogether independent of the main disease; in the one case I ascribed it to overdoses of the fluid extract of ipecac (administered through mistake by the attending nurse for the fluid extract of digitalis) at a time when the patient was in a very weakened condition and scarcely had enough strength to recover from the effects of the fever; in the second case, to convulsions occurring three days after the fever had been arrested and brought about by worms which I found present in the alimentary canal, in large numbers, on post-mortem examination.

The first case of the disease occurring in my practice was a little colored girl named Evelina Rapp, aged nine years, first seen by me on the twenty-fifth of July last. She had had the fever several days before coming under my care; her temperature then stood at 103°, pulse sharp, soft and frequent; tongue moist, broad and indented by the teeth, covered by a light, white fur and red at the edges; gums not swollen or sensitive to pressure and without any tendency to hemorrhage. The fever, in her case, although of a decidedly remittent type, proved very intractable to quinine, and was not finally arrested until the ninth day after I had first seen her.

The last case seen by me was a mulatto girl named Juliene Phillips, aged fourteen years; had moderate fever of a remittent type, which was very easily arrested by a dose of ten grains of quinine given on the first appearance of a remission. In her case the tongue was moist, covered by a white fur and broad as usual; teeth white and clean, without sordes, and there was an absence of all the usual distressing attendants of the disease, such as pains in the head and loins, nausea, vomiting, etc.; the eyes were normal in appearance, not glistening, and the pupil was neither contracted nor dilated. About sixteen hours after the subsistence of the fever the patient was suddenly taken with violent pains in the head, incessant nausea and uncontrollable restlessness, unattended by fever, and about three days later her whole surface and conjunctiva became of a distinctly jaundiced hue. The urine at first was of a dark, heavy color, and on chemical analysis proved to consist of about seven-eighths albumen; at the time of the patient's becoming jaundiced the urine also became of a bright yellow color showing plainly the presence of bile. At about the same period the patient began to lose strength, and continued sinking notwithstanding the employment of all sorts of supporting measures until she finally died on the eleventh, after having first been seen by me. No post-mortem examination could be allowed.

The fever has now entirely subsided, and I have not seen nor heard of a cast of the disease for more than a week.

Very truly yours,

JOHN T. JONES, M. D.

POINT MICHEL, La., October 22, 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President State Board of Health of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the twentieth instant, requesting further particulars in regard to the fever at Point Michel, with number of cases and total mortality, is at hand:

I willingly comply with your request and believe it a plain duty to the public to furnish a truthful statement of the character and number of cases of this much-talked-of fever, more especially since the publication of the report of Dr. Sternberg, followed by that of Drs. Berniss and Mitchell. I can speak authoritatively with regard to my own practice and that of Dr. Hebert, and as the entire number of cases of fever (with comparatively few exceptions) occurred among our patients, that should have some weight.

It appears that the first case of the fever seen by me was George Burton, native of Louisiana, white male age thirty, a resident of Union Settlement on the left bank of the Mississippi River, about fifty miles below New Orleans. I was called in consultation by Dr. Hebert, July 31. The patient died with congestion of the brain, August 2, having been sick about two weeks. The next cases were August 4, a colored woman and child at Point Michel, right bank of the river. August 8, Mrs. S., white, at Grand Prairie, left bank of river fifty-five miles below New Orleans, and a white child at Point Michel, one and a half miles below the Lightell case. August 15, one case at Petite Prairie, right bank of river fifty-eight miles below New Orleans, August 16, a case at upper limit of Point Michel, forty-seven miles below New Orleans.

I give the foregoing details to show how the first cases made their appearance almost simultaneously on different sides of the river, at localities widely separated, and in families that to my certain knowledge held no communication with each other. The fever gradually increased up to the first of September, prevailed extensively during the whole of that month, copious rains having been succeeded by nearly two months of a torrid sun and drouth, and in the beginning of October a material decrease took place both in the number and severity of the cases. From July 31 to the date I find upon a careful examination of my visiting list that I have had 123 colored and 95 white patients—a total of 218 with malarial fever.

Of these 50 were white children and 59 colored children 14 years and under. Of this number there were eight deaths among the whites and five among the colored—a total of 13. Nine children died and four adults. Of the eight deaths first mentioned three occurred in one family, of children who were very intractable and who virtually had no medication, it being impossible to exercise any control over them.

As will be seen further, this statement differs materially from that of Dr. Sternberg, published in the New Orleans Medical Journal, in several particulars and I am compelled to contradict most emphatically his assertion that "it is a continued fever of a single paroxysm" and "not characterized by remissions or intermissions," as the reverse is proven to be the case. My time having been so fully occupied because of the distances to be traversed in making my daily round it was impossible to keep a thermometric record, but the observations taken show remissions in every case examined and even slight intermissions in some. Since the fever has abated somewhat I have been enabled to keep records of temperature which bear me out in that the fever was markedly of a remittent type. The following is the temperature of a typical case: Joe Stern, white, aged seventeen years, resident of Point Michel about a year, native of Poland. First visited October 10, temperature at 1 p. m., 105°; October 11, 11 a. m., 104°; 3 p. m., 102°; October 12, 11 a. m., 103°; 4 p. m., 102°; October 13, 9:30 a. m., 101½°; 7 p. m., 103½°; October 14, 4:30 p. m., 100°; October 15, 4 p. m., 100°; October 16, no fever.

Two different times in his report Dr. Sternberg, says that a similar fever prevailed in 1878, "which some physicians called Yellow Fever but Dr. Hays believes it also to have been malarial fever." Presumably he refers to Point Michel and I am at a loss to know whence he derives his information, as I perfectly well remember that no other physician saw any patient of mine during the fall of 1878, either in consultation or otherwise, and consequently one could scarcely be expected to make a more accurate diagnosis than the physician actually in attendance upon the sick. In 1878, I experienced no great difficulty in recognizing a case of Yellow Fever, on the fourth of September, and subsequently three other cases, and strange as it may appear to a scientific expert, did not confound the numerous cases of hemorrhagic malarial fever with those cases, although an epidemic was prevailing at the time in New Orleans.

Dr. Sternberg is again in error when he says the fever is of "a mild type." Because he chanced upon no higher temperature than 103.5° like a doubting Thomas he disbelieves in its existence. The truth is that 105° and 106° was not an unusual concomitant of the disease that he characterizes as "mild," and the headache, pains in the back, joints and muscles were almost universal. Hemorrhages were common, notwithstanding

ing his statement to the contrary, from the nose, bowels and stomach, and hematuria was not infrequent. In not one case of the 218 was there suppression of urine, and the usual tests failed to detect albumen in more than a half dozen instances.

On the ninth of September, Dr. Taylor (representing the State Board of Health), Dr. Sternberg and myself visited the most pronounced cases in my practice and then crossed the river to Pointe-a-la-Hache, and in company with Dr. Hebert, the resident physician saw a number of his patients. The body of Andrew Dragoo presented no characteristic appearances of Yellow Fever, no jaundice, no yellow conjunctival. The surface had a bluish mottled appearance. There were two little children sick in the same house who subsequently recovered under quinine treatment. The boy of twelve, referred to by Dr. Sternberg, whose urine contained the greatest quantity of albumen, and who "was dressed and sitting up," and had the "glistening eyes," mentioned in the report, never went to bed at all, and is now as well as usual I am informed by Dr. Hebert. That boy I would venture to say has albumen ever present in his urine. It was very patent to every one of the party that Dr. Sternberg came with the evident intention of finding Yellow Fever, and failing in that, his mission would not have been accomplished. It is singular that while dwelling long and lovingly upon every symptom that might be utilized in forming a Yellow Fever diagnosis, he omits all mention of the fact that of three sick children in the family of Pierre Hingle at Pointe-a-la-Hache, two were sick of a similar fever in 1878, as stated by Dr. Hebert.

The same thing has occurred in my practice this season. It will doubtless be remembered that there was a sudden lowering of the temperature on the ninth of September. Before starting on our ride that morning Dr. Sternberg observed that "if the disease was Yellow Fever the change in temperature would prove disastrous to many of the sick." Our visit demonstrated that none of them were unpleasantly affected by it, yet he omits all mention of that in his report.

Had he devoted less attention to "Beranger-Ferand" and "Blair," and more to the practical observation of the fever, he doubtless would not have fallen into so unfortunate an error. He writes, "I have not seen during either visit any case which alone would enable me to make a positive diagnosis of Yellow Fever, but from a consideration of all the cases seen by me during my two visits, and of the facts relating to the origin and progress of the epidemic, I cannot doubt that this fever is the mild type of Yellow Fever which has been described," etc., and then proceeds to quote "Blair." He cites Dr. Wilkinson, Sr., as having "made an unqualified diagnosis of Yellow Fever;" yet he also says: "In the practice of Dr. Wilkinson, on the west bank of the river and just above Dr. Hays, no cases of the same fever has occurred."

When Dr. Wilkinson visited the Giordano children, September 1, in consultation with Dr. Hebert and myself, he then coincided with us in the opinion that it was malarial fever. Thenceforward he saw no more of my patients until the twenty-sixth when he visited in consultation, a young colored man, about 18 years old in the upper part of Point Michel. That patient died the morning of the twenty-eighth, with congestion of the brain. He vomited some blood at 2 a. m. the twenty-sixth before Dr. Wilkinson saw him. He never vomited afterwards, had no suppression, no albumen. Dr. Wilkinson never told me that he thought that a case of Yellow Fever.

That was another specimen of the fever that Dr. Sternberg says "is chiefly characterized by the mildness of its course, and the absence of distressing symptoms," which, however, caused intense suffering, congestions, and finally destroyed the life of the patient, just as though it had been a "high grade of malarial fever, with a tendency to local congestions and hemorrhages."

The fever yields to quinine or cinchonidia. On his first visit Dr. Sternberg suggested that a few cases be treated experimentally without quinine, in order to see whether they, too, would not recover. I told him I had already done so, involuntarily it is true, in the case of the Giordano children (who would not take or retain quinine) and that three of them had died. The fever has been restricted to natives and long residents. At the beginning of the endemic this section was overrun by tramps of every nationality, Italians, Germans, Irish, Chinese, and others, seeking employment in the rice harvest. They were here temporarily, and none of them were sick.

Since the middle of September the coast has been lined with the luggers of the orange merchants, who have been busily engaged gathering oranges in the yards and around the houses where lay the sick, and where people have died of the fever. All their surroundings were favorable to the development of Yellow Fever if its poison existed in the locality, and the foreign-born boatmen, many of them unacclimated, were the very material for it to feed upon, and yet none of them fell ill. When we come to consider the report published in the Picayune of the seventeenth inst., signed by Drs. Beniss and Mitchell, it is well known that the former made no visit to the "so-called" infected locality, and it is within my own knowledge that Dr. Mitchell appeared to take but faint interest in the investigations personally.

Both those gentlemen have evidently accepted Dr. Sternberg's dictum in regard to the fever. It is a gratifying fact that my original diagnosis of malarial fever has been sustained by Dr. J. Dickson Bruns, Dr. J. P. Davidson and Dr. B. F. Taylor of New Orleans, and by Dr. D. R. Fox and Dr. N. M. Hebert of this Parish, all physicians in active practice, familiar with the diseases incident to our southern climate, sufficiently accustomed to Yellow Fever as not to require fifty or sixty cases before being able to recognize the disease (as was done on Governor's Island some years ago, I am told by Dr. Sternberg, and here more recently) and can lay claim to some experience.

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. B. HAYS, M. D.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22 1880.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President of Louisiana State Board of Health :

Sir—It becomes my duty, as Quarantine Officer and Sanitary Inspector at Port Eads and the Passes of the Mississippi River, to report the sanitary condition of these places during the past summer months.

In pursuance of your instructions, in August I proceeded to Port Eads and made an examination of the location in reference to its topography, hygienic and sanitary condition and found the place had been built up on either side of the river, the land having been made artificially by the deposit of ballast of various materials brought by ships from foreign ports.

In the rear of these houses, beyond the ballast fillings, there is a marsh thickly covered—so as to entirely exclude the sun—with grass and reeds ten to fifteen feet in height. The whole surface is completely submerged every twenty-four hours by salt-water from the tides of the Gulf. On the subsidence of the tides, as before mentioned, the surface of the earth is protected from the rays of the sun. The conditions, therefore, necessary for the preservation of health would seem to be all that is required, so far as is applicable to a low, level, marshy country, without forest or woody undergrowth.

The history of Port Eads, dating back from the beginning of the Jetties by its illustrious founder, Capt. James B. Eads, corroborates this view of its sanitary condition, as fevers of all intermittent types are unknown.

To malaria, therefore, as a factor in the production of fevers in this locality, can we ascribe the occurrence of the epidemic, but more philosophically, to my mind, to the high temperature, peculiar electric and general condition of the atmosphere, the same as prevailed all through the Southern States of this Union.

To these influences must be ascribed the fever that began at Port Eads and the vicinity of the Passes in August, continuing during the month of September and a part of October, attacking the majority of the inhabitants, without regard to exposure, age, or condition; females and children who were confined in the house, being equally subject to the disease.

In this fever, the attack came on usually with slight chilly sensations accompanied by pain in the back, loins and thighs with headache. Tongue slightly coated with a yellowish fur; no redness of consequence. The temperature, in no case that came under my observation, exceeded $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F. and generally 100° to 102° F. lasting but a few hours; in my own case, only three hours.

Discoloration of the conjunctiva, and the tissues generally were absent. The gums and buccal membranes were sometimes pale and flabby. The stomach was seldom disturbed, nor was there any tenderness on pressure.

In many cases the fever was of a single paroxysm, lasting from three to eight and ten hours; in others a distinct intermission in the morning. When quinine was administered upon the accession of the paroxysm, in doses sufficient to place the system under its influence, the patient recovered without any febrile disturbance, not a single death occurring.

A general disposition to constipation was observed after the subsidence of the fever, which was easily controlled by mild aperients. In no case could albumen be detected in the urine.

In a few cases there were arthritic symptoms, beginning with swelling of the joints of the fingers; followed, about the third day, by a rash on the skin, ending with a slight desquamation of the cuticle, as is seen in measles, answering to the description of dengue as given by systematic writers.

In accordance with your dispatch of the seventh of September to proceed to Point Michel, right bank, twenty miles above the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, investigate and report upon the fever reported to be prevalent in that neighborhood, I came first to the city on the 8th of September, and next day left for Point Michel.

On the steamer I met Dr. Sternberg, of the National Board of Health, who informed me that he was on a similar mission, having been requested by Professor Bemiss, member of the National Board, to investigate and report the character of the epidemic said to be prevailing at Point Michel and the lower coast.

In due time we arrived, and went to the house of Dr. Hayes, in whose practice, it was reported, those cases had occurred; particularly the four children who had died in the family of an Italian named Giordano, of symptoms of Yellow Fever.

After spending the night with Dr. Hayes, and explaining the object of our mission, he very kindly invited us the next morning to visit with him every case in his practice, and investigate and examine for ourselves.

Accordingly we started out early and visited quite a number of houses, perhaps twenty in all and found in a number of them as many as three cases. In that of Mr. Giordano, half a mile above, in whose family the four children died, we found one child convalescent, as well as my memory serves me.

Dr. Hays had seen these children, and stated that there were no symptoms unusually manifest, more than he was in the habit of observing in the fever that occurs every year in his practice, and their death certainly was, in consequence of his inability to make the children take any remedies that were prescribed.

We proceeded up the river ten miles, visiting patients by the way, and crossed the river at Pointe-à-la-Hache, opposite the court-house, after which our journey was continued to a point four miles above for the purpose of seeing a patient of Dr. Hebert, who was reported in a dying condition.

On our arrival we met the Doctor, and found that his patient, a young man about 17 years of age, had just died. An examination of the body, externally, revealed bluish patechide, as is usually met with in persons dying of fever. The gums were pale and flacid. No yellowness of the mucous membranes, or bronzed condition of the skin, was observed.

In this house there were two children sick in bed, and a third one not yet prostrated. Dr. Sternberg, in our presence, examined the urine of these children by subjecting it to boiling in a test tube and adding nitric acid. Not a trace of albumen was found in the urine of the children in bed. The third child, who had not yet fallen sick, had what appeared to be albumen. The deposit, however, might have been mistaken for that of lithic acid, which often presents an appearance not unlike that of albumen.

The next house visited was situated one mile below the court-house, where we found four children sick. I am not certain that the urine of these children were examined, but Dr. Hebert informed us that two of these cases had been attacked with Yellow Fever, and was treated by him, in the great epidemic of 1878.

It is proper to state that the temperature in the cases examined by Dr. Sternberg was tested by a standard thermometer, and the examination of urine made by means of boiling in a test tube, and the addition of nitric acid.

In no case was the temperature found above 104° F., if my memory serves me, and in only a single case so high, nor was the urine found to be albuminous, except in the instance before-mentioned.

In the National Board of Health Bulletin, of the 9th inst., Dr. Sternberg says "that cases occurred in the practice of Dr. Westerfield, opposite the Quarantine Station, about the first of August?" It will be remembered that the infected bark Excelsior was anchored at this point for eleven days from June 24 to July 5.

"I am informed that a similar fever does prevail at Port Eads, where there are no rice fields. There is, however, in this vicinity a pilots village, and a Customhouse Station, so that it is probable that communication with infected vessels occurs before these vessels are subjected to fumigation, and I am also informed that communication between this point and the City of New Orleans, is unrestricted."

In reply to these allegations my information is to the effect that fever, as described in the preceding pages, did exist at Port Eads about the same time as at, or opposite the Quarantine Station. It was not traceable to the bark Excelsior, however, as no communication whatever was had with that vessel, except the taking on or off the bar by river pilots, who were presumed to be acclimated, and which cannot be prevented.

In regard to unrestricted communication between Port Eads and the city by persons from infected vessels, I am not aware of any instances of the kind occurring, as I have endeavored by the strictest vigilance to guard against such communication during my official residence there.

In reference to the diagnosis of the cases at Point Michel and the adjacent coast examined by Dr. Sternberg, in the presence of Dr. Hays and myself, I stated to that gentleman at the time, that if it was a mild form of Yellow Fever, as he believed, then I had seen the same disease over and over again in an experience extending over thirty-seven years' observation of the diseases occurring in the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

In view of all the facts as presented to my mind, I am obliged to dissent from the views entertained and expressed by Dr. Sternberg, and those of the report of Dr. Mitchell and Prof. Bemiss, as made to the National Board of Health.

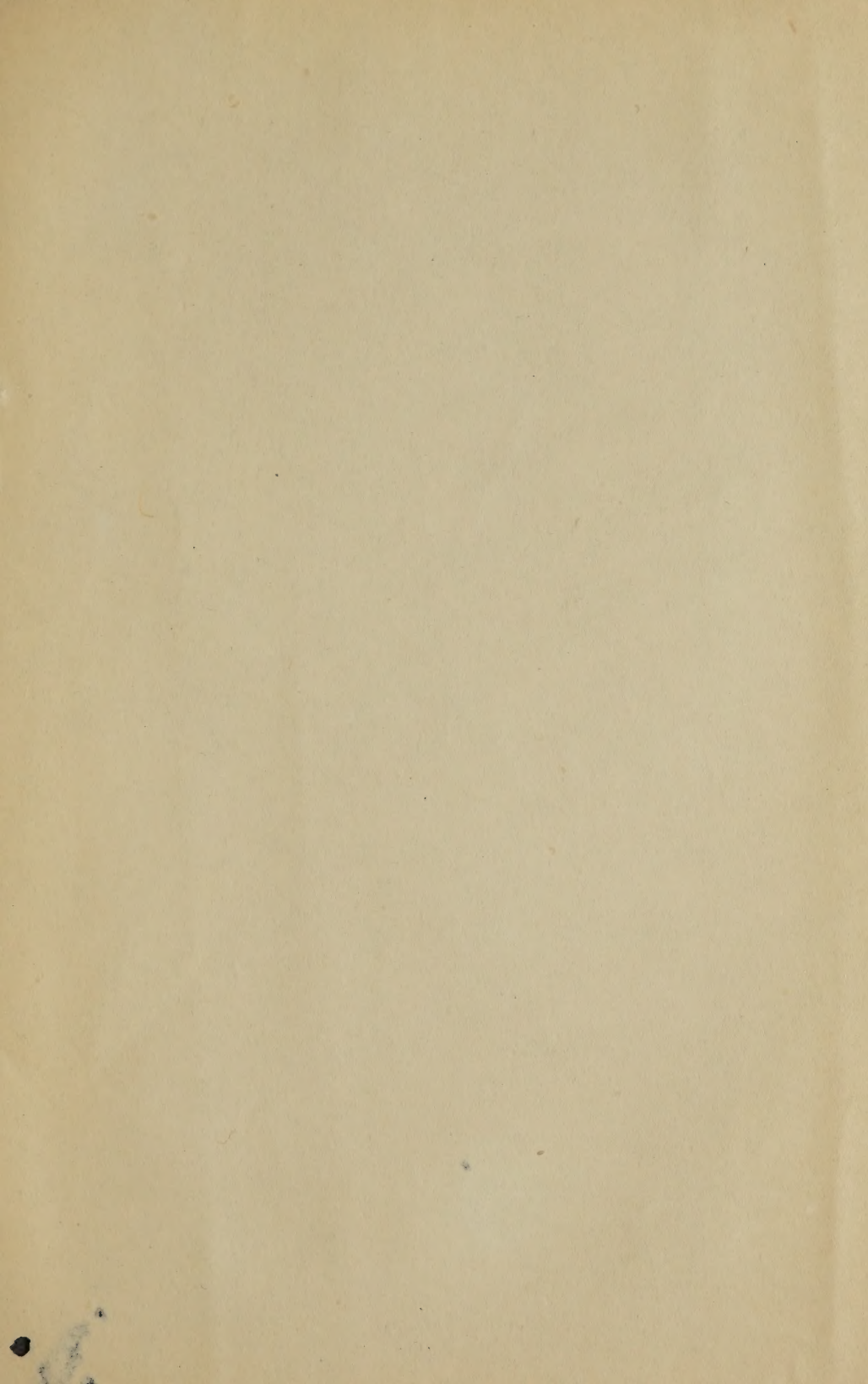
I concur, however, in the report of Drs. Bruns and Davidson.

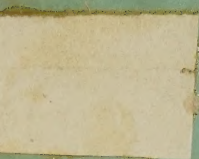
Very respectfully,

B. F. TAYLOR, M. D.

Quarantine and General Inspector at the Mississippi Passes, of the Board of Health.

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